The World

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THE GRAND RATIFICATION

Democratic New-York Beating Herself.

A Hundred Thousand Patriots in Convention.

A SEA OF HUMANITY

Oratory and Music, Patriotism and Pyrotechny, Torch-Light Processions, and Salvos of Artillery.

EVERY BODY FOR "LITTLE MAC."

The Tocsin of Doom for the Shoddy Party.

LINCOLN'S KNELL RUNG.

How the Metropolis Greets the Nation.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The largest meeting in point of numbers, the most magnificent in point of display, and the most enthusiastic in view of the vast, unanimity, and universality of the popular expressions of approbation, ever held in this city, took place on Saturday evening, at Union Square, pursuant to the suggestion of the Chicago Convention, in celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and, primarily, in ratification of McClellan for President. The demonstration comprised all the attributes of a great meeting, and each feature was especially developed to its fullest capacity, so that no part of it, even in any of the details, was a failure.

To the hundred thousand of our citizens who witnessed the scene the vivid recollection which they have of it cannot be enhanced by anything that can be written concerning it; and to those who did not witness it, it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of it by a description.

Ten platforms were erected around the inclosed space of Union square, facing outward upon the open street, making an entire circuit of the square and opposite respectively to lower Broadway, the Maison Doree, Fourteenth street on the west side, Fifteenth street, Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street; and upper Broadway, the Everett House, Fourth avenue, Sixteenth street on the east side, and the Washington monument. The arrangements for illumination and decoration were appropriate and tasteful, and on the most elaborate scale. Each of the stands was hung with banners and furnished with lights, and each contained on its front some extract from McClellan's letter, thus forming a succession of patriotic mottoes around the square. Around the whole circuit from stand to stand, and from lamp post to lamp-post, was stretched a line upon which were hung countless brilliant Chinese lanterns colored red, white, and blue, and most of them bearing the illuminated motto: "McClellan and Liberty."

The excitement of the scene commenced soon after dusk, when the people began to assemble in front of the stands and in front of the Maison Doree. An hour after the speakers began to take their places on the platforms, the plain lights, and tri-drummond lights, plain lamps, and tri-colored lanterns, were lit, fireworks began to be sent up and the ward processions began to appear on the ground. The crowd then rapidly augmented and continued to increase to ponderous proportions until 9½ o'clock. The whole male population of the city seemed gathered into the space designated for the meeting.

The cars found it impossible to pass through it, and the stages were obliged to take circuitous routes, and even then were often stopped to await the passage of processions. At one time there was a solid mass of human beings filling the whole vast space on every side of the square, a scene never before witnessed in New-York. From the stands, a sea of swaying faces, interspersed with lanterns, banners, and mottoes, made clearly visible by the illuminations of the lanterns and the glare of fireworks, was seen on every hand. Passage could hardly be made for the ward processions that passed with trucks, firing cannon, ringing bells, and shouting. The crowd surged into the surrounding streets, upper and lower Broadway, Fourth avenue, University Place, Fourteenth, and all the surrounding streets. Ladies and children lingered upon the outskirts of the crowd, but dared not enter it because of its density. At the lower end of the square a young lady, unable to get through, was badly crushed, and had to be carried out by friends.

Many houses, stores, and public buildings in various parts of the city were illuminated. As processions passed, ladies, with McClellan badges, waved their handkerchiefs or McClellan flags from the windows. On Union square many of the houses and hotels were illuminated from the inside, the windows and every available space for observation being occupied by ladies who waved their handkerchiefs, and, in some cases, table-cloths and sheets. The Maison Doree was filled with ladies. The large eagle of gas jets on the front of the house blazed in light. Many soldiers were in the crowd, and wore McClellan badges. The New-York State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard street, was appropriately decorated and illuminated. Flags and streamers floated from parts of the building, and the sight was at the same time picturesque and novel.

The Processions.

The feature of the whole celebration was the procession of clubs. So universal a turnout was never before known. The remote wards of the city were depleted of men to swell the concourse. All of them bore banners, lanterns, and transparencies; most of them were accompanied with wagons and trucks; many of them carried loads of fireworks, which they discharged with utter profusion, filling the air with glittering sparks and brilliant emblems, and flashing jets of flame. Everywhere the processions were welcomed in shouts. Dozens of bands did their best to add to the universal acclaim of noise; now came hosts of mounted riders, followed by triumphal cars, and after these, the infantry of Democracy, moving with solid and measured tread. The fire companies too, made a splendid display of their red shirts drawing ornamented "machines," and the shrill whistles of fire-steamers were heard ever and anon from all sides. One of the trucks carried a bell, which at regular intervals tolled a dismal sound as though it were the funeral of an arbitrary, imbecile, abolitionised, and corrupt administration. One banner was inscribed:

BILL SEWARD'S BELL.
KEY. KEY OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

One of the wards had a representation of the Temple of Liberty in red, white, and blue, inside of which was a young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty. The First Ward Union McClellan Club, John Fox, president, had with them a large ship, fully rigged and manned, which was mounted on a large truck, drawn by men in red shirts; those in the ship were dressed in red shirts, and carried the signal lights. The club had also several large trucks, on which they carried banners, transparencies, etc., and were accompanied by a cavalcade of horsemen, numbering some three hundred men. Many of the clubs found it impossible to reach the square, and were content to improvise meetings of their own, or parade through the adjoining streets.

Besides the regular platforms for speakers there were many stands improvised on the trucks of fire companies and on the steps of the houses in the vicinity from which young and adept politicians held forth to enthusiastic crowds. Companies of half a dozen or more wandered about the adjacent streets, stopping at public places and continually cheering for McClellan. Often in all parts of the city over-zealous individuals would be heard pulling and shouting all the way for McClellan and Seymour.

Mottoes.

The mottoes and representations on the transparencies were most pungent and laughter-provoking, and made up half of the intellectual furniture of the meeting, counting the speeches as the other half. They were so numerous that it would take columns to give them all, but we append a number that were noticed among the many.

One banner, with picture and words, was as follows:

ONE OF OLD ABE'S JOKES.
CROSS BONES AND SKULL. | COFFIN MARKED DEATH.

Another bore the emblem of a Scotch cap and cloak.

Another represented a kicking contraband suspended by a pair of hand scales hooked into the posterior portion of his apparel held by Old Abe, with the words underneath, "All that is precious hangs trembling in the balance."

At 10½ o'clock the clubs left the square, and the proceedings wound up by a magnificent pyrotechnic spectacle. The pieces consisted of a large spread-eagle, a splendid American flag, an equestrian statue of McClellan, and the motto, "McClellan, the People's Choice." Each called forth loud and prolonged cheers, and, when the fire of the last died out, the multitude adjourned, cheering for "Little Mac."

THE SPEECHES.

Of those who addressed this monster meeting, many bear names honorably familiar to all Democrats. Among others were Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Judge George F. Comstock, Hon. August Belmont, Hon. P. A. Tallmadge, and Judge Daly, of New-York. Mayor Gunther also addressed the people from one of the stands. We regret exceedingly that of all the patriotic, eloquent, and conclusive speeches delivered, we are only able to give those of Hon. George F. Comstock and Robert C. Winthrop:

Speech of Robert C. Winthrop.

Mr. Winthrop spoke as follows:

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this friendly and flattering reception. I thank your honored president for the kind words in which he has presented me to you. I feel glad in being here under the lead of one who, as the gentleman who called the meeting to order said, has added new honors to a name that was already associated with so much of true and tried patriotism, with so much of spotless integrity, and with so much of financial and commercial wisdom. You know me, men of New-York—if I may presume to imagine that you know me at all—as a member of the old Whig party of the Union, as long as that party had any organization or existence. (Cheers.) And I cannot help recalling the fact, on this occasion, that among my earliest political efforts, nearly thirty years ago, was a speech in this city against the Democratic candidates of that day. I fear that my faculty of making a speech, or certainly an open-air speech, is somewhat impaired by the lapse of years; but such as I can make is heartily at the service of the Democratic candidates of to-day. (Applause.) I could not find it in my heart to refuse the request of your committee of arrangements, seconded as it was by an old and valued friend, whom I knew so long ago as the tried and trusted friend of Daniel Webster, that I would at least be present as a witness of this great demonstration. Nor, being here, can I refuse to respond to the call which has been made on me by your honored president, and to bear my humble testimony to the cause in which you are engaged. It was promised me that I should see the greatest meeting ever held in America; and no one can doubt, I think, that the promise is fulfilled. ("So it is." Cheers.) It is, indeed, a glorious sight—this vast assemblage of American citizens; unawed by patronage, unawed by power—in the great commercial metropolis of the Union—itself one of the noblest products of that Union—all rallying beneath a common banner, all animated by a common resolve;—that banner, the Stars and Stripes—that resolve, to do all that in us lies for the rescue of our country from the dangers by which it is encompassed. (Cheers.) You are assembled in Union square, and I am glad to know that you all intend to stand square on the platform of the Union. (Laughter and applause.) You are assembled on the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution of the United States received the attesting signatures of its framers; and I rejoice to be assured that you are all resolved to uphold the authority and vindicate the supremacy of that Constitution. (Applause.) Yes, my friends in yonder city of Philadelphia, which we are glad to remember, in this connection was also the birthplace of George B. McClellan, (cheers) on the 17th day of September, 1787, that sacred instrument was perfected, which has secured union and peace to our land for more than seventy years past, and which, if this day's ratification shall be successfully carried out, may still, I fondly hope and believe, secure union and peace to our land for seven times, or even for seventy times seventy years to come. (Enthusiastic applause.) You are assembled, too, on the anniversary of the day when the noble candidate whose nomination you are about to ratify completed his great work of rescuing the capital of his country from the confederate hosts by the glorious victory of Antietam. You have not forgotten those memorable days of September, 1862, when the fate of our republic seemed just trembling in the scales, when almost all men's hearts were failing them for fear, and when the gallant McClellan, forgetting the unmerited indignities to which he had just been subjected—forgetting everything but his country's dangers and his own determination to stand or fall with its flag, and responding without a murmur or a moment's delay to the personal appeal of the President, gathered up the scattered fragments of his brave but broken army, reorganized their shattered battalions, as by the waving of a magician's wand, drove back the invaders across the Potomac, and once more secured the safety of Washington and of the government. (Loud cheers.) I would not disparage the successes which have been achieved on other days and under other commanders. We all remember with grateful admiration the splendid victories which have been won, on the land and on the sea, by Meade, and Grant, and Sherman, by Porter, and Kearsarge Winslow, and the heroic Farragut, and by so many others of our generals and admirals. All honor to the heroes of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, of Gettysburg and Atlanta, of Mobile bay, and of the blessed waters, whatever they are called, which at last engulfed the Alabama; and all gratitude to the soldiers and sailors by whose brave hearts and stout arms those victories were achieved. (Applause.) But none of them have eclipsed, or even dimmed the brilliant record of the Army of the Potomac and its leaders during those eventful days which ended at South mountain and Antietam. For that gallant leader it is glory enough that it may be said of him, as the result of that brief but almost miraculous campaign, that, born in the birthplace of the Constitution, he was privileged, by an auspicious and beautiful coincidence, to commemorate its seventy-fifth birthday, by saving the capital of his country. But who of us is not ready to accept the omen that it is still reserved for him who saved the capital on that day to save the country itself at this? (Loud applause.)

And now, fellow-citizens, you have not forgotten that this was the last military service which General McClellan was permitted to perform in the defense of the Union. You have not forgotten that, only a few weeks afterward, he was summarily deprived of his command, and sent into that retirement from which no patriotic offers of his own, and no persistent solicitations of his friends, have prevailed on the administration to recall him. But the day is at length at hand when the people of the United States have the constitutional opportunity and the constitutional right to revise and reverse the decrees of the administration; and most heartily do I hope that this one of their decrees, if no other, will be revised and will be reversed. (Applause.) Most heartily do I hope that, disregarding all considerations of parties and platforms, and with the single and simple view of restoring Union and peace to our distracted land, the people of the loyal states would resolve, by their votes in November next, to take upon their own shoulders this leader whom the rulers have rejected, and to bear him triumphantly into that same White House from which the rejection has emanated. ("We will, we will." Cheers.) That, as I understand it, is the proposition before this meeting; and for one, certainly, I gladly avail myself of this earliest opportunity which has been presented to me to express my approval of it. (Cheers.) Young men of New-York, and of the nation, will you not take it in special charge, and see to it that this is done? ("Yes, yes.") The candidate whom we support is eminently a young man's candidate; the youngest in years, I believe, that was ever nominated to the presidency; but who has won more laurels in the field, and shown a discretion and a wisdom in civil affairs, which would have done honor to the oldest. It ought to be the pride of Young America not only to see that he has fair play and a generous support, but to secure this fair opportunity of showing what young men can do, and are destined to do, in the high places of the land, as well as on the field of battle. (Loud applause.) And yet let me not seem for a moment, fellow-citizens, to put the great issue of the approaching election on any personal grounds. The question before us is not about candidates, but about our country; not about the relative claims or merits of Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan, but about the nation's welfare, the nation's life. (Three cheers for McClellan.) In whose hands will that precious life be safest? That is the question; and I do not forget that it is a question of opinion, on which every man has a right to form, and every man has a right to follow, his own opinion. I do not forget, either, how many honest and excellent men, in my own and other parts of the land, with whom I have heretofore delighted to take counsel in private and in public affairs, have come to different conclusions from my own. But I have not been able to resist the conviction, my friends, that the best interests of the country, and the best hopes of restoring the Union of the country emphatically and urgently demand a change of administration at the approaching presidential election. (Cheers.) I cannot resist the conviction—or certainly the deep and earnest apprehension—that if the policy adopted and pursued by President Lincoln and his supporters during the last two years is to be persisted in for four years to come, we shall find ourselves plunged irretrievably into the fearful and fathomless abyss of disunion. I can enter into no detailed discussion of that policy on this occasion; nor can it wisely be discussed, on any occasion, in the hearing of our southern enemies. I can only say, that in my humble judgment it has been a policy fatally calculated to divide and weaken the councils of the North, to unite and concentrate the energies of the South; and, beyond all question, it has accomplished that result, if no other. Why, my friends, the all important end of re-establishing the Union has been almost shut out of sight; so mixed up and complicated has it been, with schemes of philanthropy on the one side, and with schemes of confiscation, subjugation, and extermination on the other. Instead of the one great constitutional idea of restoration, we have been treated to all manner of projects and theories of reconstruction. There would almost seem to have been a willingness, in some quarters, to vie with our enemies themselves in discarding and destroying the old Constitution of our fathers. At one time, we have had solemn propositions for annihilating whole states, whole systems of states, and blotting out their stars from the national banner. At another, we have heard upon declarations from the high places of the land, that we never again were to be permitted to have "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Good heavens, what else are we fighting for? What other Union are we striving to establish? What other Constitution are we struggling to vindicate? What other Constitution are our rulers and legislators solemnly sworn to support? We might expect such declarations as these from rebels in arms against the government, but who can listen to them from loyal lips, without recalling the warning words of a great English statesman and orator, when he bade us "look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent to pieces, and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hopes that, by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations, they may regenerate the paternal Constitution and renovate their father's life!" Heaven save us from any such regeneration and renovation as that. (Great applause.)

Fellow-citizens, we all know that it was the success of the Republican party, with its alleged sectional organization and sectional objects, which furnished the original occasion, four years ago, for that atrocious and ungodly assault upon our government which initiated this gigantic civil war. ("That's so." Applause.) We all know that the secession leaders of the South, who had so long been meditating the movement in vain, exulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln at that day—as I fully believe they will exult again, if he is re-chosen in November—because it supplied the very fuel which was needed for kindling this awful conflagration. That assault upon the government can never be characterized in terms of too severe condemnation; and, if railing at the rebellion or its authors would do any good this evening—if it would be any thing better than baying at yonder moon—I would join with you in denouncing it until the vocabulary of condemnation was exhausted. But we all know that the whole North rose nobly up, as one man, without distinction of party, to repel that assault; and that they have sustained the government—Democrats, Republicans, and conservatives alike—with all their hearts and hands, pouring out their blood and money like water from that day to this. And the loyal states will continue to sustain the powers that be in all their constitutional action, until the end of their term, whatever may be the result of the pending election—not all of them, by any means, as approving the policy of the administration, but all of them as recognising the rightful possession of the authority of the government. But no considerations of loyalty, or of patriotism, call upon them to go farther. ("No," and cheers.) No considerations of loyalty call upon us to prolong the supremacy of a party whose act and part it has so eminently been to extinguish almost every spark of Union sentiment in the southern breast, and to implant there in its stead a desperate and defiant determination never to be reconciled, never to submit or yield, never again to come under rulers, whom, reasonably or unreasonably, they have learned to hate. No considerations of patriotism call upon us to renew the official term of an administration whose peculiar policy, by inspiring this spirit of desperation and hatred, has rendered the victories of our armies a hundred-fold harder to achieve, and has robbed them of so many of their legitimate results after they have been achieved. For never, my friends, do victories cost so much, and come to so little, as when they are wrung from a foe who has been goaded and maddened to despair. This sort of goading and maddening process may answer well enough for increasing the sport at a bull fight, but it has certainly involved us in at least one Bull Run. ("Good," laughter, and cheers.) And I fear the day is still distant when it will secure us that sort of victory which we can reasonably hope to see followed by union and peace.

Nothing could be further from my purpose, in these remarks, than to cast the slightest imputation upon the patriotism of President Lincoln, or anybody else. No one can doubt that he wishes to write his name on the roll of history as the restorer of the American Union. It is a title which might satisfy his most exalted ambition. He may well be excused for his eagerness to remain in office until he has accomplished the work. He may almost be pardoned for wielding the enormous patronage and power which belong to the executive in a war like this for securing his own nomination and his own election, if he really believes he can accomplish it. And those who are of opinion that he is just about to succeed—whether within sixty days or ninety days—before Christmas or after—are right to give him their support. We would all support him if we were of their opinion, for we want the country saved, no matter who is to have the glory. But President Lincoln is evidently looking forward to another title in the history of the future. He desires to be enrolled as the great liberator of the African race—a glorious title, also, if it could be legitimately obtained. But I greatly fear that in aiming at the second he has lost the first. No man, I think, can help perceiving that he is so embarrassed and entangled by his proclamations, and commitments, and pledges in regard to slavery, as to be almost incapacitated for bringing this terrible struggle to an early or successful termination. (Applause.) He has contrived to weave a Gordian knot, which he himself is unable to untie, and which the truest and sharpest swords seem thus far powerless to cut asunder. No one can have forgotten, certainly, that recent and extraordinary manifesto "To whom it may concern," in which, in reply to the first suggestions of peace, he felt obliged to insert a condition which discomfited his best friends, and rendered all such efforts hopeless.

Fellow-citizens, we need a change of counsels. ("That's true." Applause.) We need a change of counselors. We need a return to the policy on which the loyal states first rallied so unanimously to the suppression of the rebellion. We must go back to the principles embodied in the resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States, not far from the fourth day of July, 1861, and worthy to have been adopted on that hallowed anniversary itself, adopted in the Senate, on motion of Andrew Johnson, and adopted in the House of Representatives on motion of the lamented Crittenden. That terrible reproof at Bull Run had then just taught us wisdom. Would to Heaven that we had not so soon forgotten that lesson! If we had never departed from that resolution—if "ease had never recanted vows made in pain"—I firmly believe that union and peace would have been our blessed portion at this moment. You all remember that resolution. It embodied the simple policy of a vigorous prosecution of the war for no purpose of subjugation or aggression, in no spirit of revenge or hatred, with no disposition to destroy or impair the constitutional rights of any state or any section, but for the sole end of vindicating the Constitution and re-establishing the Union. (Cheers.) That was the policy which would have divided the South, and which ought to have satisfied and united the North. Let me rather say it was and is still, the policy which steadily pursued, under the lead of men against whom the whole southern heart and mind, and soul have not become hopelessly embittered and poisoned; under the lead of men, too, who are not ashamed to avow that readiness for reconciliation which is the highest ornament of the Christian character, and without which we cannot rely on the blessing of God; this, I say, is the policy which thus pursued will again, if anything earthly ever will, unite both North and South in the bonds of constitutional fellowship, and exhibit our country and its flag once more in the face of all the world, with "a star for every state, and a state for every star." What a glorious day that will be, my countrymen, for us and all mankind. It is to yearn for it, and pant for it, and pray for it, be a subject for reproach as exhibiting too great a willingness for peace, I am the guiltiest man alive. (Cheers.) And how can we hasten that day more effectively than by supporting the candidate who is the very impersonation of the policy I have described? Our noble candidate has enforced and illustrated it a thousand fold better than any one else can do. In his memorable dispatch from Harrison's Landing, in his brilliant oration at West Point, and still more recently in his admirable letter accepting the nomination we are assembled to ratify. (Three cheers for General McClellan.) These are the true platforms for the hour, and not for the hour only, but for all time. ("That's so.") We need no other, and some of us, certainly, can recognize no other. (Voice, "They're good enough.") I rejoice to see so many of their noble sentiments and golden sentences emblazoned on the countless banners and illuminations around me. Let us cherish them in our memories and write them on all our hearts. (Applause.)

Yes, my friends, if anybody is disposed to cavil with you about your platform, tell him that General McClellan has made his own platform, and that it is broad enough and comprehensive enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. Tell him that you should as soon think of holding General McClellan responsible for not taking Richmond, when he was so rashly interfered with, and so cruelly stripped of his troops on the right hand and on the left, as you should think of holding him responsible for any equivocal or any unequivocal words of Chicago conventions, or any other conventions, which malicious partisans may attempt to assert to his injury. Tell him that you should as soon think of the brave Army of the Potomac having been frightened from following their gallant leader to the field by the quaker guns on the roadside, as of his supporters for the presidency being scared from their position by any paper pellets of the brain, wise or otherwise, which ever came from the midnight sessions of a resolution committee in the hurly-burly of a national convention. (Cheers.)

General McClellan, I repeat, has made his own platform, which ought to be satisfactory to everybody. His letter of acceptance especially, ought to be hailed with delight and with gratitude even by those who are too far committed in other directions to give him their support. (Applause.) It is worth an army with banners to the cause of the Union. It has the clarion ring to rally a nation to the rescue. (Cheers.) It speaks, too, in trumpet-tones to our deluded brethren in rebellion, warning them that there is to be no cessation of hostilities upon any other basis than that of Union, but proclaiming to them that the door of reconciliation and peace is open on their resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. And, certainly, my friends, that letter of acceptance has turned the flank of his revilers as handsomely as the gallant Sherman has turned the flank of Hood at Atlanta. (Laughter and applause.) It has taken away every pretext for those indecent and unjust insinuations against the patriotism and loyalty of all the opponents of the administration, which have fallen from so many ruthless partisan pens and so many reckless partisan tongues. It has destroyed every pretense for the imputation that there is a party at the North ready for a precipitate and ignominious abandonment of the great struggle in which we are engaged, and willing to entertain propositions incompatible with the restoration of the Constitution and the Union. The Union—"the Union at all hazards"—is as distinctly the whole import of George B. McClellan's letter of the 8th of September as "the Union in any event" was of that Farewell Address of George Washington, whose promulgation is so nearly associated with the day on which we are assembled. (Loud cheers). "The Union—it must be preserved"—is as clearly the maxim of McClellan in '64 as it was of Andrew Jackson in '32. (Applause). A Democratic President saved the Union then, and I believe a Democratic President can save the Union now. (Cheers). Let us rally, then, to the support of that great principle of unconditional Unionism which is common to Washington, Jackson, and McClellan. Let us go for the flag, the whole flag, and nothing but the flag. (Cheers.) Let us vindicate the rights of free opinion, of free speech, of a free press, and of free and unawed elections (loud cheering), even in a time of civil war, and show to all the world that we are, and still mean to be, a free people. (Voice—"We mean to be.") Let us bring no railing accusations against the patriotism of others, and let us treat all which are brought against our own patriotism with the contempt and scorn which they deserve. (Applause.) Let us furnish all the men and all the money which are required for the aid of our gallant defenders in the field, and bear the welfare of our soldiers and sailors ever uppermost in our hearts. And as we throw out our McClellan banners to the breeze, let the word still and ever be, alike to friend and foe: "The Union is the one condition of peace. We ask no more. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

Mr. Winthrop closed amid loud applause, followed by three cheers for the speaker.

Speech of the Hon. George F. Comstock.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The condition of my voice is such that I can hope to be heard by only a small portion of this vast audience, and I am quite certain that I shall not be able to address you at any considerable length. But in the little I do say I will endeavor to bring distinctly to view the issue this people has to determine. The direct question is whether Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan shall be elected President of the United States? (Cries of "George B. McClellan." Cheers for McClellan.) If the choice were to turn upon the personal qualities of the two candidates, we should point you proudly to the lofty patriotism, the noble achievements, the ripe cultivation, the elevated statesmanship, the pure and upright character, and the stainless record of the youthful soldier who is our standard bearer. (Cheers.)—To whom, indeed, can the nation more safely intrust the supreme control of its armies than to the hero who twice saved its capital from destruction, and whose march to the capital of the enemy was only arrested by political faction and hatred. (Cheers.) I say nothing of the personal qualities of his opponent—I have no taste for caricature. His own political friends have frequently drawn that picture in colors stronger and more repulsive than I myself should like to paint it. But these two candidates for the highest office in the nation—an office upon the manner of filling which the destiny of thirty millions of people at this moment depends—have each made a platform to stand upon; have each indicated to all the world the policy on which he proposes to administer the government, if intrusted to his hands for the next four years. "To all whom it may concern." (Hisses.) Mr. Lincoln announces, after more than three years of the most shocking war known to history, that he will receive proposals for peace embracing "the restoration of the Union *and the abandonment of slavery*." On other points he says he will be liberal—yes, liberal; but on these points he insists. This is a very short and a perfectly intelligible platform. Equally brief is that of General McClellan, which I also give in his own words: "Union is the one condition of peace; we ask no more." These are noble words, which might well be writ on the sky above us. They prescribe but one condition of peace, and that is the preservation of our glorious Union, for which the war was commenced. (Cheers.)

But Mr. Lincoln, in language equally explicit, lays down two conditions—Union, and the abandonment of slavery. Is the Union certainly one of these conditions? You answer yes. Is not the other just as clearly the abandonment of slavery? No man can answer no. If both are not, neither is, because both are inseparably connected, and they stand or fall together. If the President means the country shall not have peace without the Union, he also means the country shall not have it without the abandonment of slavery. When he lays down the precise conditions on which he says he will receive proposals for peace, the common sense of all mankind declares that he will not receive them except on those very conditions.

I appeal to the whole bench and bar of this country to say if this is not the true, the only interpretation. I will submit the question to any Republican judge or lawyer in the land. If Mr. Lincoln were on trial before the Senate of the United States as the high court of impeachment, charged with a usurpation of an authority unknown to the Constitution, to wit, carrying on war to abolish slavery in the Southern States, he could not escape a conviction. His manifesto over his own hand would be his sure condemnation. If he were tried before judge and jury acquittal would be impossible. I know there is not a judge in this country who would not charge the jury to find the meaning of this manifesto to be that the President will not make peace until slavery is abolished.

Now the country was struck with great astonishment some six weeks ago, when the President issued this extraordinary document. The public judgment was formed upon it instantaneously. It was understood and condemned. A nation anxious for peace after the unspeakable desolations of war, protested against this pretension of an imperial usurper to use the fleets and armies of the Republic for a purpose unknown to its Constitution and laws. Nothing could exceed the consternation of the political leaders and guides who were thirsting for four years more of power to enjoy the ruin they had brought upon the nation. You have witnessed the efforts since made to allay the storm by concealing the issue, even by denying that Mr. Lincoln meant exactly what he said. But Abraham Lincoln has a record older than the manifesto which stamps him as unfit to be the President of a Union of states. In 1858, in a speech to a political convention in Illinois, he announced the monstrous doctrine that a Union could not permanently exist between slave and free states. And why not? Our glorious Union peacefully existed in this manner for over seventy years. Its fundamental nature is an alliance between co-equal states for certain objects of national importance—an alliance which presents them as one to the other nations of the earth, but leaves to each the control of its domestic affairs. No one state, nor any class of states, is responsible for the institutions of any other state. If New England had felt less responsibility for the sins and errors of other states the Union to-day would have been at peace and the nation would have been saved from the revolution which threatens to overwhelm it. Abraham Lincoln, then, is the first secessionist. His record as such is older than that of Jefferson Davis. I say a secessionist. Union, he says, cannot endure between free and slave states. What then? To what result does it lead? Why certainly that the Union ought not to exist at all, and the states ought to separate. If they cannot live together in peaceful union, each enjoying its own right to control its own affairs, they ought not to live together at all. If there is such a necessary antagonism between a slave and a free state that they cannot unite peacefully for purposes common to them both, then they should never form a Union. No southern secessionist ever uttered a sentiment more hostile to the Union. Mr. Lincoln said the states could not live together. He became President. The South said, "we take you at your word. You say the Union cannot permanently endure as our fathers made it; therefore we will divide now." If Mr. Lincoln was right, then the South was right, and ought to have been allowed to depart in peace from a Union impossible to be maintained.

Did the President intend just what he said when in the late manifesto he declared the abolition of slavery to be one of the conditions of peace? My fellow-citizens, he could not say, he could not intend anything less, without reversing his policy for the last two years. Look at his proclamation of emancipation. Two years ago, by a stroke of his pen he liberated all the slaves in the rebel states. He declared them forever free and he pledged the army and the navy to maintain their freedom; in other words, he pledged himself to carry on the war until the negroes were emancipated. Resistance to the Constitution and laws might cease in every rebel state. The federal duties might be collected in every southern port. The mails regularly transmitted, the forts and places of the government surrendered into its possession, in short, every lawful object of the war might be accomplished and yet the fearful struggle must go on to carry out the proclamation and redeem the pledge given to the negro. History must resume the story of battles, of sieges, of conflagration and desolation. Since that pledge has been given more than a million of men have been called to arms for the purpose of maintaining it. In the struggle to maintain it the nation is now tottering on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin!

Now the President, in his latest annual message, has said that he will not take a step backward, that he will never will revoke this proclamation. Do I misinterpret its meaning? I am certain that I do not. When this imperial dictator declares that the slaves are and "*shall be from thenceforward forever free*," there is but one possible or conceivable interpretation. I will submit this question to all the lexicographers, to all the judges, to all the lawyers in the country. And having pledged the army and navy to maintain such freedom, the very necessity of his position compelled him, in his last manifesto, to prescribe "the abandonment of slavery" as one of the conditions of peace.

But all doubt upon this subject disappears, if we look at Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstructing the Union. This plan is exhibited in his so-called amnesty proclamation. May I beg your attention, fellow citizens, a few moments, to this extraordinary document? The attention of the whole nation ought to be at once turned to it. It contains the exact policy on which Mr. Lincoln is carrying on the war, the very policy to maintain which he demands your treasure and your blood. Its grand features are these: (1.) It assumes that all the people of the rebellious states, without trial or judgment, are in the situation of convicts and outlaws, without any rights of citizenship, even the right to be tried according to the Constitution. (2.) As President he pardons them, except civil and military officers, on condition that they will take an oath to support the proclamation of emancipation, and all other proclamations and acts of Congress relating to slavery. (3.) The people who take this oath, if they amount to one-tenth of the voters of the state, may form a new state constitution based on the proclamation, and organize a new state government; and to support this state government of one-tenth, he pledges all the power of the nation. (4.) The existing constitutions and governments of eleven states are overthrown, and the nine tenths of the people who may refuse to take the oath, remain in the condition of convicts and outlaws, without a single right of citizenship. Even if they lay down their arms their property is confiscated, and even the right of suffrage is taken from them.

Now by this plan, and by the military power in his hands, and which he asks to be continued in his hands four years longer, Mr. Lincoln proposes to reorganize one-third of all the states, and then restore them to the Union. Their existing state governments, their existing constitutions are to be overturned, and new constitutions and laws are to be enforced by arms upon nine-tenths of the people. And thus we are to have a new Union of free states. Being in possession of a small part of Louisiana and Arkansas, the plan has been actually put in operation in those states, the requisite number of votes being obtained from a few of these inhabitants and from soldiers and followers of the camp. I notice a similar movement on foot in Tennessee, and these states I suppose are expected to be in readiness to vote in November for the author of their existence. The experiment was also tried in Florida, but an army was sacrificed without any result.

To this plan the President so far as we know, adheres with unflinching tenacity. Congress passed an act presenting a different scheme, but he refused to sign it because he declined to abandon his own.

It is impossible, therefore, for any candid and intelligent mind, to mistake the policy of Abraham Lincoln in conducting this war and under which he proposes to conduct it hereafter. The fundamental principle is in the proclamation of emancipation which he declares he will never revoke. It is to be practically worked out and by revolutionizing the government of eleven states according to his amnesty, and forcing upon new constitutions and laws which shall prohibit slavery, and as he never expects to obtain even by armed power the consent

(Continued on Fourth page.)

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The Campaign World.

Subscriptions are pouring in rapidly, and we shall issue a larger edition than has ever been sent out from the New-York press. It is desirable that orders be made up and forwarded at once, so that subscribers may receive the first number in season.

The friends of the cause should not wait, but send orders promptly. The cost of fifty or a hundred will be a good investment. In ordering it will be well to observe the following:

1. We cannot, in any case, depart from the price stated in the prospectus.
2. Packages must in all cases be sent to one address. It is useless to send us names, except of one person to whom the package is to go.
3. We do not take single subscribers.
4. Persons ordering a club of ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred, may make additions at same rate in numbers not less than ten at a time.
5. We do not send extra copies to the getter up of the club. We work for nothing in this matter, and we expect some live Democrat at each postoffice will be found willing to do the same for the cause.
6. The postage to each subscriber will be, for the term, five cents, if paid in advance. Postmasters are required by law (act of 1860) to deliver papers to names furnished, if the postage is paid, one quarter in advance. In many cases it may be better to distribute them outside, but the P. M. must do it if the names are furnished him and a quarter's postage paid.

The large edition which we are called upon to print, and the necessity for dispatch in forwarding, compel us to simplify the operation and to avoid all extra book-keeping and other clerical work. The campaign is short, the work to be done immense, and we ask the co-operation of every friend of the cause.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

"WHAT CHEER."

We are constantly cheered with such evidences of the zeal, the vigor, and the confidence of Democrats in all parts of the country that it is our duty to make the facts known to all our friends who are hard at work, each in his own vicinity, and who may desire to know "what cheer" comes from fellow-workers beyond their own range of observation.

1. Everywhere the nomination of Gen. McClellan has roused the utmost enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democracy. Every Democratic vote will be polled in November, and no one needs to be told that victory perches on the banners of the party whose candidates elicit a full party vote.

Moreover, the young men are with us everywhere. The young men who have come of age since the last presidential election will vote the young man's ticket. "Little Mac" is the man they want for President.

2. The defections from the Republican party are increasing daily, and they have only begun to be counted. Our correspondents write us from almost every state, of this man or that man, prominent in his city or county, who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, but who will vote for McClellan in November. The changes of this sort which are well known of in this city will be matched in every other city in the North. Party ties are straw to American citizens, when by disregarding them a vote can be given for Union and peace. We hear of several distinguished men, recognized leaders in this and adjoining states, who have strained a point to support the administration, while it was charged with the responsibilities of government, who will seize the opportunity to vote out the men who have so wretchedly failed to discharge their responsibilities. These men mean not only to vote for, but to work hard for the election of, General McClellan.

3. The influence which the discharged and disabled soldiers of the republic are exerting in favor of General McClellan is tremendous. Every one of them has his circle of friends and they are making proselytes by the hundred. The calumnies of the Lincoln organs against their favorite commander only inflame them into more ardent exertions. Soldiers who have served in the Army of the Potomac can't listen to these wholesale slanders with much patience, and there are enough of them scattered over the country to nail every new lie to the counter as fast as it is uttered.

4. We speak what we know when we say that there will be no defection from the ranks of the Democratic party worth considering—no "bolt" worth counting. The mistake made by our anxious Republican friends, and by the few bolters themselves, was in supposing that the Democratic masses wanted peace at the expense of the Union; that they would for a moment think of purchasing peace at the price even of a moment's peril to the Union—at the price of one hour's risk of disunion. Gentlemen of the administration party, you reckoned without your host. You made the blunder of believing your own slanders of the patriots arrayed against you!

And mark! For every disunion "bolter" who has left us, and so purified the party, one hundred Union and peace-loving men will march out of your ranks into ours!

5. The pledge of the Chicago platform, which Gen. McClellan accepted, of course, when he accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention, was that one earnest, frank, and fraternal effort should be made for peace—for peace if possible "without the effusion of another drop of blood"—for the peace which every honest and intelligent man "would hail with unbounded joy"—for peace on the basis of the Union—the condition *sine qua non*. And whenever there is good reason to believe that the rebels are "ready for such a peace"—in God's name, should we not make all haste to give them peace?" Will any Republican who loves his country and his fellow-men answer us that?

This is what the "peace sentiment of the Democratic party" means. We share this peace sentiment, avow it, and now and at all times will uphold and defend it. This is all that it means. There is no division in our ranks. If any man who has called himself a Democrat means more than this—which is fairly implied in the much-abused Chicago platform, and clearly expressed in the much-praised letter of acceptance of General McClellan—then he is a Democrat no longer.

And we wish to be understood as meaning precisely what we say when we add that this and nothing but this is the peace sentiment of the great West, and that, in full and satisfied expression of this sentiment, the whole Democracy of the West will cast its vote for McClellan and Pendleton next November, God sparing their lives.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MAINE!

The Day Star dawns indeed! We have a dispatch from our friends in Bangor stating that the latest returns indicate *Democratic gains in every county but two*, and that Governor Cony's *majority will be reduced from three to five thousand*, while even the Republican journals are singing much more softly, and claim only the same vote as last year.

In Maine, then, we have won a Democratic victory, and the revulsion of public sentiment which such a result shows in that state is something to be thankful for. For without organization, or any hope of carrying the state, and against an immense contract and office-holding influence the Maine Democrats have achieved this triumph. And they will take heart and organize now to reduce the Republican majority still more in November.

Our friends say that if General McClellan's letter could only have reached them a week earlier they would have gone five thousand better still. Now they have the letter, and six weeks to work. Let the Democrats in Maine strain every nerve. They can certainly cut another slice off the Republican majority. With hard work, speakers and documents to tell the people the truth concerning their present rulers, and first-rate organization, it is not impossible that Maine might be redeemed.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during the war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

THE DISUNION "UNION" PARTY.

The Republican leaders may not be great satirists; but there is an exquisite touch of irony in their dubbing themselves the *Union* party. This is much as if a band of cut-throats and assassins should pleasantly assume the dignity of the healing art and style themselves surgeons; or as if "Lady Teazle" and "Sir Benjamin Backbite," in the play, had taken merit to themselves as peace-makers. Unionists! It is they who dismembered the Union. The saddest day's work ever done in this country was that which they accomplished when they elected Abraham Lincoln. Unionists! Let the Union perish rather than surrender fugitive slaves; let the Union perish rather than submit to the Dred Scott decision; perish the Union rather than revive the Missouri Compromise line and extend it to the Pacific; these have been the inspiring sentiments of the party that now have the face to come before the country and claim its confidence as the Union party. We confront them with their record. As the long-buried sins of the impenitent shall rise up in judgment against them in the great day, so shall the crimes of these architects of ruin be remembered at the great national assizes, now approaching, when *they* shall be brought up for final sentence.

During the long agitation by which these reckless men maddened and alienated the South, they constantly held up the idea that the Union could not be dissolved because its advantages were all on the southern side, while it was a burden and a curse to the North. They asserted that all the new territory ever acquired by the national government was acquired for the benefit of the South and to extend the area of slavery, but that the North had to pay for it. We bought Florida, and exterminated the Seminole Indians, to give the slaveholders more territory. We purchased Louisiana, annexed Texas, made war on Mexico, and offered a hundred millions for Cuba, merely to extend the area of slave-holding, and enable the South to rule us in opposition to our own interests. The South would not permit the annexation of Canada, even if Canada would come in without price. The South would not permit a dollar to be taken from the federal treasury for the improvement of our rivers and harbors; but we had to pay for her filibustering, which aimed to extend her borders to the Isthmus. The South would not allow the North to protect its domestic manufactures, but made the North pay for the southern mail service. We appeal to any intelligent man who has read the Republican newspapers for the last twenty years, if these were not their constant and capital topics; and if they were not urged in an unwearied tone of exasperating vituperation. It was thus that they taught their readers to undervalue the Union, and scoff at the idea of its dissolution as a chimerical danger, which would be all the better if it were real. For the instruction of young men who have but lately come on the political stage, we give some specimens of Republican *Unionism*, which will aid them in casting an intelligent vote in the presidential election. Read them with care, twice over, and then cut them out and hand them around among your young Republican friends, that the young and innocent may no longer act under a delusion:

> From year to year, the tendency, in and out of Congress, is toward sectionalism; and such being the case, *there would seem now to be some propriety in examining how far the Northern States depend on the South for their prosperity and their existence*, and how far the menace of Disunion, supposing it is earnestly meant and may be really carried out, ought to be regarded by them with anxiety and alarm.—*Tribune, April 12, 1854, (the conclusion of a three-column editorial.)*
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> These would, to a great extent, make amends for diminution at the South, and would, as we think, lessen the loss to one half, or *about seven millions of dollars, at which sum, or forty cents per head, we feel disposed after this examination to estimate the pecuniary value of the Union to the North.*—*Tribune April 18, 1854, (conclusion of a long editorial.)*
>
> Such is a portion of the *cost* of the Union. What is its *value* has been shown. On a future occasion we shall furnish some further items of the cost; but meantime will beg our readers to reflect whether a trade that cannot be worth a dozen millions per annum *is not dearly paid for by the maintenance of a system that takes from the North so many millions annually to be applied to the purchase of southern land, the support of southern wars, and the reinforcement of the power of slavery as an element of political control*, when they might *so* advantageously *be* applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors by which northern farmers could cheaply get to market, and the improvement of schools at which northern children might be cheaply educated.—*Tribune, April 19, 1854, (conclusion of a three-column editorial.)*
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> We see, then, that the Union is maintained at a cost of taxation to the North twice greater than would be required for the North alone. It is maintained at the cost of relinquishing all right to self-government in this important matter of protection to free laborers. What its value is has been shown. *We ask our readers to compare the forty cents per head gain from the Union with the many dollars per head that it costs*, and determine for themselves the justice of the assertion of the South that the continuance of the Union is of such inestimable worth to the North that however disagreeable may be the purchase of Cuba or the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the bitter pills must be yet swallowed. And let them also determine for themselves what regard is to be paid to, and what terror is to be felt at, the slave-drivers menace of dissolution.—*Tribune April 21, 1854 (conclusion of a three-column editorial).*
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> Adding this quantity to those already obtained, *we are disposed to place the loss of the North from the continuance of the Union, at about forty dollars per head*, while the gain therefrom does not exceed forty cents—the difference of $39.60 per head, being, as we think, the *net* annual loss to the Northern States.—*Tribune, April 25, 1854, (conclusion of a two-column editorial.)*
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> What, then, would be the real loss resulting from a secession by the South with a view to carry out its now avowed project of a great slave republic? We should lose the companionship of five millions of white men who give seven millions of votes, and thereby deprive the whole free people of the North of all control over their own actions, while taxing them hundreds of millions for the purchase and protection of territory sufficient to enable themselves to hold the reins of government.
>
> Further than this, after the South had left, the North, by pursuing a policy tending to elevate the laborer, by diversifying employment, and thus increasing the demand for labor, would attract twice the number of emigrants we now receive, and would thus add enormously to our numbers and our wealth; and *we hesitate not to express our full belief that, in twenty years from this date, it would be richer and more populous than will our present Union, if it be so long continued. Stronger it would certainly be*, for slavery is an element of weakness; *more respectable it would certainly be*, for we cannot command the respect of the world while appearing everywhere as the advocates of slavery and the executors of the fugitive slave law. *More moral would it be*, for we should not covet the lands of our neighbor any more than we would desire to convert himself into a chattel. *Examine the matter, therefore, as we may, the balance of profit and loss seems to us in favor of permitting our southern friends to exercise their own judgment as to the time, manner, and extent of secession.*
>
> Should the failure of this new attempt at the enlargement of slave territory, and extension of slave power, be followed by a determination on the part of the South to insist on their right of secession, why, the only reply that should be made to them is that of Senator Fessenden: *"They need not put it off a day on our account."*—*Tribune, April 27, 1854, (from a long editorial.)*
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> It seems to us idle, childish, and preposterous, in this age of the world to talk of any human arrangement or compact as too sacred for discussion.
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> We do not believe the Union in any present danger; yet we say, most distinctly, that we should prefer to belong to a peace-loving, art-developing, labor-honoring, God-fearing confederacy of twenty millions of freemen, rather than to a filibustering, war making, conquest-seeking, slavery-extending Union of thirty millions, one-sixth of them slaves. "If this be treason, make the most of it."—*Tribune, May 2, 1854, (from a long editorial.)*
>
> Of these mighty benefits, and of the increased power, freedom, and popular progress that would have resulted from them, the North has been deprived by the domination of slave-owners in our councils.—*Tribune, May 8, 1854.*

We have not gone through the files of the *Tribune* and picked out hasty incidental expressions. Never did a series of articles published in a daily paper bear greater marks of care, research, and deliberation than those from which we have taken these passages. The length of time through which they extended, the boldness of their position, and the very elaborate style of treatment, show that they were intended to make a great and decided impression on the public mind. That they did not fail of their object is proved by the tone of derision in which all danger to the Union soon came to be spoken of in all Republican newspapers and speeches, and which was kept up till the mischief was completed by the election of Mr. Lincoln.

The topics from which it was argued that the Union was worthless and injurious to the North, were for ten years the stock topics of Republican discussion. If the views taken of our territorial acquisitions, and the southern monopoly of federal benefits, was correct the worthlessness of the Union to the North followed as a strict logical consequence. That the *Tribune* convinced itself by its own reasoning, is evident from its advocacy of disunion when the states began to secede. Had it not been for the chance which was offered of striking a blow at slavery, the leading Republicans would all have acceded to separation. The war, as they are conducting it, is not a war for the Union, but a war for abolition.

If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected we shall have a disunion peace; and the *Tribune* will probably use its old arguments to prove that the North will be a great gainer by separation.

McCLELLAN AND THE SOUTH.

We reprint a noteworthy article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ, as is generally understood, of the so-called President of the Confederate States. It discusses the bearing on the prospects of southern independence of the Democratic nominations lately made at Chicago, and states, with much force and ability, the reasons why the confederate leaders prefer the re-election of President Lincoln to the election of General McClellan.

We commend the article to intelligent readers, asking them to weigh its arguments and trace their bearing on the vote which ought to be given by Union-loving citizens.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

OUR DEBTS AND RESOURCES.

In order to judge of the relative magnitude of our debt, we must first lay before our readers a table of the value of the real and personal property of the loyal states, by the census in 1860.

And in examining this, there are several things to be attended to. This list includes Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, &c., which will come out of the war completely devastated, and requiring years to recover their former agricultural state.

And this table, which we take from page 195 of Mr. Kennedy's report, professes to give the true value, which is one-quarter more than the assessed value of the same property given in another table of the same report. Homan's *Bankers' Magazine* for January, 1864, gives the assessed value of real and personal property in the loyal states in 1862 (including Kentucky, West Virginia, and Missouri), at $7,693,010,507. This is far below the census estimate of $10,556,000,000; but we take the latter as most favorable to us:

California	$207,874,613	New-York	$1,843,338,517
Connecticut	444,274,114	Ohio	1,193,898,422
Delaware	46,242,181	Oregon	28,930,637
Illinois	871,860,282	Pennsylvania	1,416,501,818
Indiana	528,835,371	Rhode Island	135,337,588
Iowa	247,338,265	Vermont	122,477,170
Kansas	31,327,895	Wisconsin	273,671,668
Kentucky	666,043,112	District Columbia	41,084,945
Maine	190,211,600	Nebraska	9,131,056
Maryland	376,919,944	New Mexico	20,813,768
Massachusetts	815,237,433	Utah	5,596,118
Minnesota	257,163,983	Washington	5,601,466
Missouri	501,214,398	W. Va. (1862)	151,404,257
New Hampshire	156,310,860		
New Jersey	467,918,324		
Total			$10,556,669,780
The whole of the United States			$16,159,616,068

The personal and real property are not separately given; but if the proportion is the same as it was in the census of 1850, the personal would amount to $4,398,570,000, and the real to $6,157,998,000.

In estimating our debt, we prefer to go back to a speech made by the Hon. Garret Davis in the United States Senate June 6, 1864. Mr. Davis is no abolitionist, but a Union Whig of the Henry Clay school, and we do not recollect that his estimate of the debt was attempted to be controverted either in the Senate or by the newspapers. His estimate then was:

Debt ascertained and stated, May 14	$1,739,670,936
Appropriations already made but not yet called for, as per Sec.'s own estimate	350,000,000
Deficiencies in former appropriations, already voted	105,000,000
Bounties to soldiers raised since Sec.'s report	150,000,000
Cost of 100,000 hundred-day men, called into service since his report	50,000,000
Loan then advertised	75,000,000
Currency to pay interest (over gold)	40,000,000
Other debts and appropriations	100,000,000
Total	$2,000,670,936

To explain this table, it is necessary to remark that the debt, as from time to time reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, includes only the money actually hired on bonds, with the treasury notes, legal tenders, and other items which have been actually settled, and an account made of them at the treasury. Of this debt, the interest on the larger part is payable in coin; the interest on another part, being the temporary loans, is payable in legal tender; and another portion (the currency notes), over five hundred million, bears no interest. The appropriations uncalled for, and deficiencies in former appropriations, will be readily understood. And after deducting the coin the government may receive from customs, &c., the remainder of the annual interest on the debt must be met by purchase of coin with paper money, or by an addition to the actual debt.

Secretary Chase's own estimate for a year's expenses of the nation was $1,151,815,000; but this is far below the mark. We have now a costly Indian war on our hands, growing out of the dishonesty of government officers, in addition to the civil war. And our pension list is increasing rapidly, so that the annual amount required for pensions will be enormous. The pay of the army has been increased, and the cost of supporting the army, which in the beginning of the war was estimated at $1,000 per man per annum, has been greatly increased by the rise in the price of everything to be purchased. The lowest estimate of the cost of the war is $3,000,000 per day, and many have estimated it as high as $5,000,000, but $4,000,000 per day is probably a fair estimate.

Now consider that our revenue from customs in gold last year was about $70,000,000, and will not probably vary much this year—a sum not enough to pay the interest on the debt already incurred; that our revenue from sales of public lands is reduced to almost nothing; that the internal revenue last year produced $37,000,000, and although expected to average $1,000,000 per day under the new law, has not yet, we believe, come near it, and any man can calculate how fast we are approaching to insolvency.

In the beginning of the war it was the fashion to talk about our resources. True, they were great. We are a young nation, and if the war could end now we could probably recover from it without repudiation. But how much longer can we bear it? If our northern people had economized, as the southern people have been obliged to do, the mere savings from this source would have made a large contribution toward the national service. But, instead of economizing, we have been more extravagant than ever. Almost every item we have bought from abroad has been money thrown away, and although the government gets the duties in coin it is a process which, if you will trace it out, really weakens the government and demoralizes and impoverishes the people.

Our rulers have been very shrewd in the matter of laying taxes. Farmers and real estate owners have been directly taxed but little, but upon them it must fall at last. In a few years a large proportion of the personal property will be invested in government bonds, which cannot be taxed. Your rich men will thus largely escape. The real estate cannot be put away out of sight.

And the new internal revenue law was not passed until it was so late that the people will not realize its burdens much until the presidential election is over.

And if, as there is reason to believe, the Treasury Department has, from necessity, been lately paying out large amounts of currency notes, this of itself tends to increase prices of every thing the government has to purchase, and thus to add largely to the daily expenses of the war.

We are living in a state of fictitious prosperity. True, people are everywhere employed; but who employs them? The government employs them, and their very employment is only adding to the burdens of the debt which the people must by and by bear, and of which the laborers themselves must bear probably an over-proportion hereafter.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts (Republican), when asked in the United States Senate, in March, 1864, by Mr. Conness, what had brought about this state of things, replied very truly:

> The reason is that Congress has not taxed the people, and raised money, and paid the expenses of the war as we went along. We have created an immense debt, filled the country and flooded the country with paper money, inflated prices, and stimulated speculation, extravagance, and luxury. And this policy has cost the people hundreds of millions more to live than it would if we had taxed them heavily, and it has cost them millions more to support the war.

Now, allowing the customs and internal revenue next year to bring in three hundred and fifty millions, which is probably a very large estimate, we shall see how fast we are running in debt—receiving about a million, and expending four millions, *per day*. Let us see.

Debt as estimated above	$2,000,000,000
Add ten months more at an excess of expenses over income of $3,000,000 per day	900,000,000
We will own in March, 1865	$3,500,000,000

Compare this with the whole property of the loyal states, as given in the *Bankers' Magazine*, or even with the very large estimate given in the census, and the interest on this debt at six per cent. will be $210,000,000 a year!

We have always contemplated with astonishment the immense debt of England, and expressed great commiseration for her people. But the interest of the whole English debt (mostly at three per cent.) is only $137,000,000.

But the above estimate of our debt is far from giving us a true idea of what we shall have to bear.

Even if the war should end now, there is an immense amount of unsettled claims to be brought in; claims of persons who have lost by contracts; claims for property taken by officers for government use, and, probably largest of all, the claims of loyal citizens for damages to property suffered in consequence of the war. Then the claims of foreign governments for losses incurred by their citizens by illegal captures. The general government will also be expected to assume all the debts which the states have incurred for the war, and all the debts incurred by counties and towns for bounties. The small State of Rhode Island has a war debt of four millions, Connecticut eight millions, besides town debts, and from these specimens some idea may be formed of the war debt of the loyal states, counties, &c., to say nothing of the large debts which some of them owed before the war. Two thousand millions is a small estimate for all these; and thus if the war ends on the 4th of March next we shall have a snug little debt of $5,500,000,000, equal to two-thirds of the whole property of the loyal states as given in the *Bankers' Magazine*, and to more than half of the same property as stated in the census report.

If the South comes back into the Union, those states would be so impoverished that years must pass before they could contribute to the national income. And then they have a large debt of their own, due to their own citizens and foreigners, which they would feel in honor bound to pay, if able, in case we did not assume it. And enormous appropriations would be required to rebuild the lighthouses all along the southern coast, to repair the fortifications, and to open and render the harbors safe for commerce.

And yet again, the valuation of the property of the loyal states given in the census was made in the year 1860, before the financial embarrassments and devastations caused by the war. Since then the states of Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, included in that table, have been nearly ruined by the conflict of the hostile armies, and all the Northern States have suffered by embarrassment of trade and the loss of productive power. And whenever the war ceases and government ceases to employ our population in manufacturing guns &c., for the army, there is to be a great loss of the capital which has been put into government manufactures, and probably a severe financial crisis, in changing from the occupations of war to those of peace, heightened and exaggerated by the depreciation of our paper money, the uncertainty of prices caused by it, and by the attempts which will be made to return to a specie basis. And we cannot dismiss our army at once. The disbanding of it would occupy a long time, and in the meantime it must be paid. And a large portion of it must be retained in service permanently.

We have given our readers the means of estimating our condition. We prefer to leave it to them to form their own opinions as to the result.

Whether, if the war continues, our debt will be paid or repudiated, must depend upon the virtue of our people. We know that some argue that the debt, being owned by a great number of people, in small sums, scattered all over the country, a large party will thus be created against repudiation. But it is safer to look at the past. Our revolutionary indebtedness was in the hands of all the people, the continental currency was held in sums smaller or larger by almost every one, and yet this did not prevent its being scaled down to forty for one.

And again, our debt will be almost entirely held at the East. Will western farmers be willing to be taxed to pay tribute (as they will call it) to the East, which is the only section of the country whose citizens have made money out of the war? Will they be willing to pay high duties to add to the wealth of eastern manufacturers?

It is for the interest of every holder of a bond to exert himself to compel the administration to economize and to bring the war to a speedy conclusion; and it is the interest of every voter to hurl the men from power but for whose accession to power we should never have had a war.

The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention has this year more than ordinary importance, and its action carries with it more than ordinary significance, in two particulars.

The indorsement by the convention of General McClellan and his noble letter of acceptance, is explicit and hearty. It is the most authoritative of the many expressions of approval with which the letter has been greeted. No higher testimony could be borne to its wisdom, and its happy accordance with the general tone of Democratic sentiment, than the warm applause it elicited from an intelligent body of Democrats representing so large and various a constituency.

The Democratic masses will appreciate the graceful and cordial urgency by which the convention at last prevailed on Governor Seymour to be a candidate for re-election. His reluctance was not founded on public, but on purely private considerations. The governor's health is not good; and his personal affairs have run into some confusion and require his attention. We are sincerely gratified that he was persuaded to yield to the deep sense entertained by the convention of the value of his name to the common cause. We have other men who would make admirable governors; but New-York has no statesman who would add so much strength to the presidential ticket, which was justly deemed by the convention the main consideration.

The handsome appreciation of Governor Seymour's services embodied in one of the resolutions, does him no more than justice. To him, beyond any other man in the country, is the Democratic party indebted for its revival two years ago, and the possibility then won for it of a still glorious future. The bold, powerful, ringing speech which he made in the State Convention two years ago, was a trumpet of awakening. The incomparable ability, judgment, vigor, and decorum with which he conducted that canvass on the stump, made him the cynosure of all Democratic eyes; and, on the day of his inauguration, he was regarded alike by friends and foes, in all the loyal states, as the intellectual chief of the Democratic party. The calumnies which Republican malignity heaped upon him in connection with the New-York riots, whatever may have been their temporary effect, have sunk into merited contempt; while the prompt alacrity with which he sent troops to succor an invaded sister state, and the justice which his firmness has more than once extorted from the federal authorities in relation to the New-York quotas under the draft, will long be remembered to his advantage by patriotic men of all parties.

His nomination at this time gives strength and stability to the Democratic organization and powerfully cements its unity. The peculiar tone of feeling manifested toward Governor Seymour at Chicago, renders his acceptance of this nomination, at a sacrifice of personal interest, and for the sake of helping the national ticket, a sure pledge of future harmony and a guarantee of success. The men who were so lavish in expressions of the highest confidence in him there, cannot, with consistency or self-respect, be found acting in opposition to his influence now. His nomination and acceptance are the keystone of the Democratic arch, which keeps every part of the structure in place, and gives strength, solidity, and elevation to the whole.

Of the other excellent nominations it is not needful that we now speak at length.

Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones has been long and favorably known to the Democracy of this state, some of whose highest offices he has filled with distinguished acceptance. Mr. Lord, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, and Mr. McNeil, the candidate for Prison Inspector, though not so extensively known, are worthy, capable men, and sterling Democrats, with peculiar aptitudes for the offices for which they have been respectively designated.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every state.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

WHAT IS AN ARMISTICE?

The *Times*, on Friday, furnished a striking exemplification of the adage, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, which, done into the vernacular, means that bugbears are born of ignorance. The *Times*, profoundly ignorant of the nature of an armistice, and presuming that it is something dishonorable and revolting, imputes to the Democratic party a desire for an armistice, and then runs on in a strain of wild declamation and nonsense about its awful consequences. Now the truth is, the Democratic party have not proposed an armistice, and there is nothing alarming in the proposal if they had. The *Times* takes for its text the observation made by The World on one of its former articles, that it confounded an "armistice" with a "cessation of hostilities," the latter expression being in the Chicago platform, the former not. The *Times* undertakes to prove that this is a distinction without a difference. That our readers may see how emptiness can put on airs and strut, we insert the passage:

> We hope there are not many of our readers who need to be told that armistice means "*a cessation of hostilities*," and *nothing else*; that there is no such thing as an armistice which is not a "cessation of hostilities," and that the only "cessation of hostilities" to which the term armistice is not properly applicable are what are generally called truces, or brief suspensions of hostilities by particular bodies of the belligerent forces, for the purpose of burying the dead, and the like; and the final and total cessation which is brought about by the signing of a treaty of peace. When two belligerents agree to desist either for a definite or an indefinite period from all hostile acts everywhere, but do not at the same time sign a treaty of peace, they are said to have concluded an armistice. There is no other meaning for the word in any dictionary or text-book, or in the usage of any civilized country. So that when the Chicago Convention calls for a "cessation of hostilities," it either means that the cessation shall be temporary or final. If temporary, it calls for an armistice; if final, it calls for the close of the war and recognition of the confederacy. It is humiliating to have to waste so much space over so simple a matter. It is about as absurd to talk of a person's "confounding an armistice with a cessation of hostilities," as to talk of confounding a "fugitive" with a "run-away." They are both simply different modes of expressing the same idea.

We quite agree with the *Times* that it ought to feel "humiliated" at this childish waste of space. We trust we shall enable it to perceive in what the "humiliation" consists. It is in the unconscious exposure which the writer, with a self-satisfied air of swagger, makes of his own ignorance. In the great wars of the first fifteen years of this century there were some twenty odd armistices, and the writer makes it evident that he has no knowledge of any of them. He intimates that he has consulted the "dictionary," and one might suppose from his wordiness that he writes intrenched in a circumvallation of dictionaries, built up so high as to shut out from his view pretty much all other sources of information. An armistice—as he will find out if he can ever get beyond his dictionaries, and look into history, which records transactions—always partakes of the nature of a treaty or convention with perfectly definite stipulations. A cessation of hostilities without such a convention is no armistice. A cessation of hostilities commonly precedes an armistice with a view to facilitate the negotiations by which the armistice is established. If the negotiations fail, there is, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities, no armistice. The convention for an armistice stipulates its duration, which dates from the time of signing it, and not from the cessation of hostilities which preceded it. Sometimes this preliminary cessation of hostilities is denied. This was the case in 1814, at the armistice of Lusigny, when, to use the language of Alison, "so confident was Napoleon in the returning good "fortune of his arms, that, contrary to the "wishes of the Austrians, he would not consent to a suspension of hostilities while the "conferences for an armistice were going on." But this learned pundit, the erudite publicist of the *Times*, nails his flag to the "dictionary," or to his fortress of dictionaries, and proclaims in a dialect emulating in loftiness of sound that of Sir Hudibras, that an armistice means a cessation of hostilities "*and nothing else*," putting the words in italics to give them emphasis. We venture to suggest that if he will make an occasional incursion into that unknown but rather extensive field, the *terra incognita* of history, he will discover that in controversies of this kind the "dictionary" is not the key to the position. He may also find that there is a much better reason than he suspected for looking upon his own expositions as "humiliating."

We have shown that a cessation of hostilities is not necessarily an armistice, any more than it is necessarily a peace. It may be preliminary to either, or fail to pave the way to either. We are now ready to meet the *Times* on its own chosen ground, and explode its tumid nonsense about the mischievous effects of an armistice and the portentous advantages it would give to the rebels. This nonsense is the legitimate child of looseness of thought begotten upon ignorance. The *Times* makes itself ridiculous by reasoning as if an armistice being once concluded, the resulting advantages to either party were to be sought in dictionaries and text-books of international law. This is as intelligent as it would be to look into a dictionary or law-book, under the word "contract," for the terms of a specific contract between John Doe and Richard Roe. An armistice is always a specific contract with definite stipulations. What either belligerent may do, or may not do, during its continuance, is always to be sought, in the first instance, in the terms of the convention by which the armistice is established. The conditions of the armistice are simply what the parties consenting to it may agree to. They are susceptible of infinite variations depending on circumstances, and on the character, aims, and even the caprices, of the belligerents. It is amusing to see a writer assert, with such an air of lofty positiveness, the consequences of an arrangement which would wholly depend on the specific stipulations of the parties.

An armistice may include the whole compass of operations, or it may exclude any stipulated part of them. The fortresses of Friedrichsort and Glückstadt were excluded from the armistice of December 15, 1813, and were accordingly besieged and one of them taken during its continuance. An armistice may include operations by land, and exclude those by sea; which was the character of the armistice proposed by Sir George Prevost on the Canada frontier in 1812, and provisionally accepted by General Dearborn subject to the approval of President Madison. An armistice may, and very often does, assign the positions to be occupied by the troops of the respective belligerents while it lasts. In the armistice between France and Austria, in 1809, it was stipulated that the armies in Poland should "retain their respective positions." The armistice of Parsdorf, in 1800, had a stipulation that the garrisons of fortresses should not be augmented, but that they might be provisioned every ten days in sight of commissioners appointed by both belligerents. In the armistice between France and Prussia, in 1806, there was a stipulation that no foreign troops should be permitted to enter any part of the Prussian territory. The armistice between the Swedes and French, in 1807, stipulated that no succors, direct or indirect, should be forwarded through the Swedish lines, nor any debarkation of troops hostile to France take place at Stralsund. In many of the armistices to which Napoleon agreed, the most onerous conditions were imposed upon his adversaries, such as heavy subsidies, the surrender of important strongholds, engagements that no troops should be marched into particular sections of territory, etc., etc. The armistice known in history as the Convention of Cintra consisted of ten articles, the substance of which may be found in Napier's "Peninsular War."

The picking up and parading of scraps from text-books which the writer has not sufficient knowledge of the subject to understand and apply, amounts to nothing. The *Times* parades a scrap from Hautefeuille, an author whom nobody should think of citing as an authority, although he happens to be right, or not very far wrong, in the passage which the *Times* quotes and misunderstands. That very able writer, "Historicus," exploded Hautefeuille in a sustained argumentative criticism, at the end of which he pronounces his work "both worthless and mischievous." "M. Hautefeuille's work," says Historicus, "seems to me to combine every possible "fault which can vitiate the utility and authority of a treatise on such a subject." He calls it "nothing less than a flagrant out-"rage at once on the law of nations and the "good sense of mankind." But the very erudite and well-read writer in the *Times* quotes it with an air of assurance which shows he is ignorant that its authority has ever been questioned. The rights of neutral nations, growing out of an armistice, depend on the stipulations of the compact or convention by which the armistice is established; and these stipulations *may*, undoubtedly, be of such a nature as to confer on neutral nations the rights stated by Hautefeuille. Whether they are, is a question of fact to be determined by the language of the document. But the *Times*, in the bliss of its ignorance, has no suspicion that armistices ever differ.

Should the time ever come, as it may, when an armistice with the confederates shall be expedient, fairness will require that its stipulations shall be such that neither party will gain or lose military advantages during its continuance. It will require sound military judgment and a spirit of fairness, on both sides, to arrange it. If restricted to land operations (which is all that would be necessary to secure its objects—intercourse and negotiations) it would in no way affect the relations of neutral nations to the war, which is the point on which the *Times* lays its chief emphasis. When it chooses to discuss such questions again we advise it not to put on airs.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ROLL ON THE BALL.

Governor Seymour is the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter rolled into one.—*Times.*

Exactly so. Gov. Seymour is the representative of the entire Democracy of the country. His supporters have determined to roll the platform and the letter "into one," and to roll McClellan and Seymour into the highest positions in the national and state government. The ball is rolling.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on His all powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

"THE MORBID HATRED OF MR. LINCOLN."

The Philadelphia *Press* asks: "Whence "this morbid hatred of Mr. Lincoln throughout the country?" Let the paid organ of the administration ask of the members of its own party—of the man of whom it is the servile tool—of its own conscience, if it has any. Or, if it fails to get a response in those quarters, let it demand an answer from the five hundred thousand widows and orphans, and sorrowing mothers and sisters—the million woe stricken friends of those who have died horrible deaths on the battle-field because of the criminal mistakes of Mr. Lincoln and his party. Let it ask of those who have been dragged wantonly from their homes at dead of night, without shadow of law, to sicken and droop in Lincoln prisons. Let it ask of a tax-ridden populace, continually depleted of its strength and youth by unnecessary drafts. Let it ask of a nation disgraced and humiliated in the eyes of all the world because of the shameful deeds of her despotic or gross-minded rulers. "Whence," indeed "this morbid hatred of Mr. Lincoln?"

The Union must be preserved at all hazards.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

CALIFORNIA SENDS GREETING.

We have just received the following despatch from the other side of the continent:

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

San Francisco, September 9.

The largest meeting ever held on the Pacific coast is now in session, responding with *tremendous acclamations to the nomination of General McClellan.*

Portsmouth Square is crowded to overflowing.

The Golden Gate sends greeting to the Empire State, and *will be heard from next November.*

W. T. O.
J. T. D.

I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ALL PARTIES PLEASED.

The abolition organs pretend to be pleased with the re-nomination of Gov. Seymour. We are glad of it. It is good to afford them a little comfort before the election. They will have very little afterwards. So let us mutually rejoice over Gov. Seymour's renomination.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without union.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

MAINE.

Have our Republican friends heard from Maine lately? A week ago they were figuring up their gains. The last two or three days have been devoted to explaining away their losses. When you see a sanguine Republican just ask him whether he has heard from Maine.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

Perhaps it will not be useless to remind some gentlemen that the election next November is to determine, not simply whether we have a Union, but whether we have a Constitution; whether we are to be ruled by law, or ruled by a party. The issue is equally momentous at home as abroad. Whether we shall have a Union is a question about which the Southern States have something, and indeed a good deal, to say; whether we shall again have a Constitution is for us alone. Every man in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, who is not a Republican is not a free man; neither free to talk nor to act; perhaps not free to think, for our Republican friends have added to the constitutional definition of treason the crime of "Ifs and Buts." To restore those men to the position of citizens of the United States is one of the great objects of the Democracy. If some differ from it on other points, they can certainly agree on that.

No matter what they think of the rights of states, they agree with us about the rights of individuals; no matter what they believe of the wrongs of states, they know their own.

When any one state is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The so-called "peace" flank movement in favor of Lincoln is indignantly and universally repudiated by all sorts of Democrats. Not a solitary paper or public man outside of the metropolis gives it any, the slightest, countenance; and here, in this city, not a dozen men can be found who, calling themselves Democrats, will indorse the threatened bolt. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the ablest as well as the most influential paper in the West, says of it:

> The telegraph informs us that the New-York *News* has repudiated the nomination of General McClellan, and favors the re-assembling of the convention to nominate another candidate. The reason assigned is the objectionable character of his letter of acceptance. As an original peace paper, and speaking, as we believe, the sentiments of the western Democracy, we say to the *News* that this suggestion cannot be entertained for one moment by the people. General McClellan is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and no man professing Democracy should have any hesitancy in preferring his election to that of Abraham Lincoln, the only other alternative.

THE GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.

We give up a large portion of our paper this week to the demands made upon it by the report of the monster ratification meeting at Union square in this city on Saturday night last. We cannot pretend, with our limited space, to furnish one-twentieth of the speeches delivered on this memorable occasion. All were enthusiastic, happy, and glowing with patriotic eloquence; we would every voter in the country could have heard them, or could have them placed in his hands for perusal. As for the meeting itself, we can hardly place too much weight upon its magnitude and importance. It is no exaggeration to say that one hundred thousand persons were gathered together in Union square, and in the streets which enter it; our belief is that we have greatly underestimated the number. Such enthusiasm was never before witnessed in New-York on any occasion; and the magnificent greeting which the metropolis sends to the nation cannot fail to have an admirable effect upon the course of political events.

Equal enthusiasm seems to have prevailed everywhere, as far as heard from, throughout the country, at the general ratification meetings of Saturday night. At Washington the gathering exceeded any within the history of the national capitol.

Seward vs. Greeley.—Mr. Seward, in his recent Washington speech, stated the issue between the two political parties to be expressed by the following formula:

"McClellan and Disunion. Lincoln and Union."

Mr. Greeley, only twenty-four hours before, expounded Democratic and Republican doctrines, in this wise:

McClellan, for "Union, first; Peace, next; and Slavery with it." Lincoln, for "Union; Peace; Liberty."

Seward says McClellan is for Disunion; Greeley says he is for Union.

Pray agree among yourselves!

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany on Wednesday last. Hon. Peter Cagger, on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and, on his motion, Hon. Marshal B. Champlin was appointed temporary chairman. Mr. Champlin, on being conducted to the chair, addressed the convention in a brief but patriotic speech. The usual committees having been appointed, a recess was taken until afternoon. Nothing being done upon the reassembling, the convention adjourned until the following day. At the assembling of the convention on Thursday, the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of resolutions declaring the Tammany Hall delegation of this city regular, allowing, however, the McKeon organization to cast two votes; the delegation represented by Dr. R. B. Bradford, two votes; the delegation represented by Benjamin Ray, two votes; and the two German delegations one vote each. Thereupon, the McKeon, Wood, Mozart Hall, and German delegations withdrew. The following report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and adopted:

PRESIDENT.
Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Degraw, of Queens,	J. W. Tamlin, of Jefferson,
W. A. Fowler, of Kings,	J. Benedict, of Oneida,
M. R. Culver of Kings,	O. A. Walrath, of Madison,
A. D. Bogart, of Rockland,	A. Porter, of Cortland,
E. Carter, of Orange,	J. Sanford, of Seneca,
K. Chandler, of Dutchess,	D. Pierrepont, of Ontario,
G. Chambers, of Ulster,	G. R. Isbell, of Broome,
P. S. Danforth, of Schoharie,	J. G. Bennett, of Steuben,
A. Hall, of Rensselaer,	D. B. Dolany, of Monroe,
F. Hubbell, of Warren,	M. S. Hauling, of Niagara,
E. Stiles, of Franklin,	A. Porter, of Erie,
W. F. Odell, of Saratoga,	E. T. Hannon, of Cattaraugus,
P. Webb, of Chenango,	

SECRETARIES.

E. A. Perrin, of Queens,	Henry W. Bently, of Oneida,
Thos. R. Davis, of Richmond,	Matthew D. Frier, of Schuyler,
Francis Kiernan, of Albany,	H. Kasner, of Yates,
James F. Pierce, of St. Lawrence,	Henry J. Glowacki, of Genesee.

Judge Pratt, on taking the chair, spoke at some length, and his remarks were enthusiastically received. Committees to report the names of electors, of persons to constitute the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, and on resolutions were then appointed. At the afternoon session the Committee on Electors made the following report, which was adopted:

AT LARGE.
Wm. E. Kelly, of Dutchess.
Washington Hunt, of Niagara.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.	Electors.	County.
1	Robt. Christie, Jr.	Richmond
2	Isaac Van Anden	Kings
3	Wm. Marshall	Kings
4	August Belmont	New-York
5	Isaac Bell	New-York
6	Chas. P. Daly	New-York
7	Oswald Ottendorfer	New-York
8	George Law	New-York
9	Daniel Devlin	New-York
10	A. E. Suffern	Rockland
11	Jas. R. Quinan	
12	Moses T. Tilden	Columbia
13	Jacob Hardenburgh	Ulster
14	Samuel Ransom	Albany
15	Wm. A. Russell	Washington
16	Stephen Griffin	Warren
17	David O. Judson	St. Lawrence
18	Chauncey Vibbard	Schenectady
19	Robert Parker	
20	DeWitt C. West	
21	Henry D. Southworth	Oneida
22	Delos DeWolf	Oswego
23	Mathias Van Hoesen	Cortland
24	Cullen Foster	Wayne
25	Alonzo Bradner	Livingston
26	Henry D. Barto	Tompkins
27	Daniel C. Howell	Steuben
28	Thos. Kearn	Monroe
29	Henry J. Glowacki	Genesee
30	Solomon Scheu	Erie
31	Benj. Chamberlain	Cattaraugus

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Warren, of Erie, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then submitted the following report which was adopted by acclamation, the resolution referring to Governor Seymour, being received with a perfect storm of applause:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, through their representatives in convention assembled, ratify and indorse the nomination of General George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President of the United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention, as nobly and eloquently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy upon which alone the American people can restore the Union, re-establish Constitutional liberty, give security to individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the pledge of our candidate, George B. McClellan, that he will, if elected, "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the rights of every state;" that with the pledge and the Jacksonian declarations that "The Union must be maintained at all hazards;" that "It is the one condition of peace;" that "Without it no peace can be permanent," we present him for the suffrages of the electors of New-York, confident they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the state of New York is as it always has been, unalterably opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy and in the manifest popular determination to change the present administration, and return to the policy to which the Executive, Congress, and the people were solemnly pledged in the Crittenden resolution, co-operative movements toward peace and Union.

Resolved, That the administration of Abraham Lincoln, by its usurpations; its disregard of the Constitution; its violation of personal liberty and state rights; its resort to military power to subvert civil authority; its temporizing and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign policy; its perversion of the war from its original object, and its avowed determination to prolong it, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to compel "the abandonment of slavery," has become revolutionary in its character, and that it is the duty of the conservative men of all parties to unite in substituting in its place an administration which will seek "in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, the rule of its duty and the limitations of its power."

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New-York are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of this state and of the Union who have so nobly defended our flag and our nationality; that we will honor the living, liberally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That to Governor Horatio Seymour the gratitude of the Democracy is ever due. They can never forget that it was he who, in the midst of our disasters, and the face of an overbearing adversary, was foremost in uplifting the banner of constitutional liberty, which he has since borne unsullied through every battle. That it was he who, by his wisdom, arrested public discord, by his firmness repelled aggressions upon state-rights and personal liberty, and by the purity of his public life and the elevation of his purposes, exhibited, in the midst of general corruption and factiousness, the highest qualities of a statesman and a patriot.

The thanks of the convention were then tendered to the committee for their report.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The several judicial delegations reported the following selection of members for the State Central Committee:

First—Peter B. Sweeney, and Charles G. Cornell, of New-York.
Second—Wm. M. Parker, of Kings, and H. A. Nelson, of Dutchess.
Third—Peter Cagger, of Albany, and F. L. Laflin, of Ulster.
Fourth—Wm. B. Odell, of Saratoga, and Edwin Dodge, of St. Lawrence.
Fifth—John A. Green, of Onondaga, and J. Spriggs, of Oneida.
Sixth—Duncan S. McGee, of Schuyler, and Dow Russell, of Otsego.
Seventh—Wm. Rowley, of Monroe, and E. P. Ross, of Cayuga.
Eighth—Dean Richmond, of Genesee, and A. P. Laning, of Erie.

The convention then proceeded to renominate the following state ticket, although Governor Seymour, it is understood, endeavored to decline the nomination at first, he was finally compelled to bow to the unanimous wish of the convention. Whenever the name of our honored governor was mentioned it was the signal for the wildest enthusiasm among the delegates, and the motion for his nomination was received with a storm of applause that fairly shook the building:

For Governor—Horatio Seymour.
For Lieutenant Governor—David R. Floyd Jones.
For Canal Commissioner—Jarvis Lord.
For Inspector of State Prisons—Ira Shafer.

After which the convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

We continue the publication of extracts from our business correspondence, as showing the Democratic enthusiasm throughout the country generally:

From Steuben County.—A gentleman ordering one hundred copies of the Campaign World, says: "The Democratic Union Club of this place is in a flourishing condition, and next week you may expect an order for one hundred additional copies."

From Cortland County, N. Y.—As to the prospect of the coming contest, I can answer only for this neighborhood. In this vicinity we shall double our vote, the balance will be divided between Fremont and Lincoln, and I think now Fremont has the inside track. The ultras say they have no confidence in Lincoln's anti-slavery pretensions, and fear that as soon as he is elected he will turn against them, hence they support Fremont. Old Abe's letter "To whom it may concern," opened the eyes of those who supposed they were furnishing men and means for the restoration of the Union, and they say it proves, what we have often told them, that this is a war for the negro and not for the Union. They will vote the Democratic ticket. Those who "go" the party on any principle, right or wrong, will vote Lincoln.

From Linn County, Iowa.—This is an abolition county, although I am glad to know that the stock in Uncle Abraham is on the decline, and the prospect is that by election time a corporal's guard may possibly be drummed up. May their shadows grow less!

From Cumberland County, Maine.—The Democracy of Maine mean to redeem their state from black Republicanism this fall, if it is a possible thing.

From Lewis County, N. Y.—There seems to be quite a disposition among Republicans to read our papers, and I mean they shall have a chance, whether they buy them or not.

From Orange County, N. Y.—Everything is looking well for the Democracy in this section; it is a common thing to hear Republicans say that "They cannot support Old Abe any longer." They have had enough of "greenbacks" and this "nigger-war."

From Aroostook County, Maine.—The political sky is looking bright in this section; the people wish to swap horses even if they are crossing a stream; they have but little faith in the present administration.

From Allegany County, N. Y.—The prospect of our success in this section is most cheering, so much so that we think it would be difficult to find a candidate that would not defeat Lincoln.

From Northampton County, Pa.—The World is doing good service here for "Little (soon *Big*) Mac."

From the Same County.—There are a good many men who voted for Old Abe who desire a change; they think it cannot get any worse than it is. Yes, give us a change and G. B. McClellan for next President, and by the blessing of the Almighty we shall restore this distracted Union once more.

From Rensselaer County, N. Y.—Things look well in Old Rensselaer county this fall; a good many Republicans are wavering here now and a few more shots at "*To whom it may Concern*," will do the work for them.

From Washington County, N. Y.—The people begin to see that there is not so much fun in spilling the best blood of the country for the sole object of freeing the negro and making him the superior of the white man. They begin to think that a white man is about as good as a nigger. And the coming draft begins to open the eyes of the people to the object and management of the war. The men are scarce in this section of the country, be they Democrat or Republican, that are willing to sacrifice their lives to wage war solely for the nigger. I have asked the question of many negro-worshippers, and they invariably answer that they would not sacrifice their lives for all the niggers in America. And I think thousands will willingly vote for the Chicago nominee, because they can do so with a reasonable expectation of bringing this cruel and barbarous war to an honorable and speedy close.

From Windham County, Conn.—Since last March I have been in this state nearly all the time and have the satisfaction of witnessing the breaking up of the slavish lethargy under which our people have been laboring for years. The slumbering powers of American freemen are gathering to burst to remediless ruin those fanatics who have preyed so destructively on the vitals of the land. I never have seen such zeal in the party, nor such growing rage in the feelings of the people toward the despotism of Lincoln. We know how strong was the smothered passion of every Democrat and every lover of American freedom during these long and terrible three years and a half; but I begin to think, the unbridled and less considerate hatred of Lincoln's cozened and cheated partisans who have been led along by illusions and induced to believe that the chains they are wearing were only the temporary weight of those they were lifting off the southern slave, may prove as dangerous an element in our midst, now that it is being turned against him, as when it was directed against southerners and conservatives.

This town where I am is, you know, the ancestral home of the McClellans. I was at a party a few nights ago, where the general's great grandfather lived when he was a commissary of the State of Connecticut during the Revolution.

From Burlington County, N. J.—The good work is going forward, and even in this stronghold of the Republicanism of New Jersey, the enemy bids fair to be routed, and "Old Burlington" will join her sister-counties in the noble boast of Democracy. The nominee of the Chicago Convention is our choice—we have no other. The distinction between the various columns of Democracy is melting away like mists before the morning sun. All are convinced now that nothing will avail our country in this hour of trial but a steady adherence to the time-honored principles of Democracy. Forgetting private opinions and prejudices, we are all ready to march beneath the same banner in this great work.

From New Haven County, Conn.—Everything looks lovely in the Old Nutmeg State.

From Monmouth County, N. J.—As Governor Parker says, "I know how this *town*, county and state will vote," but I want as large a majority as the people seem willing to furnish.

From Orleans County, N. Y.—Let our lamps be in order, and let our lights so shine that even the blind and decrepid may find their way back to the true principles of our constitutional mode of government.

THE "WORLD'S" CAMPAIGN SONGS.

No. 3.

McClellan the Brave.

Air—Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.

I.

What means this exciting commotion?
What means all this rallying of men?
And these shouts like the roar of old ocean—
Hark! we hear them again and again.
'Tis an army of freemen uprising
Our birthright from tyrants to save,
An army with banners and torches,
And our leader, McClellan the brave.

CHORUS.

Our leader McClellan the brave,
Our leader McClellan the brave:
An army with banners and torches,
And our leader McClellan the brave.

II.

Shout our war-cry wherever your voices
Can proclaim to the world where we stand
And tell that a nation rejoices
That her day of redemption's at hand.
Let the friends of the Union now muster
The life of that Union to save,
Not a star shall fade out of the cluster
If we're led by McClellan the brave.

CHORUS.

If we're led by McClellan the brave,
If we're led by McClellan the brave,
Not a star shall fade out of the cluster
If we're led by McClellan the brave.

III.

We have suffered in silence and sorrow,
Till our patience is quite worn away,
And we pray for the light of to-morrow,
The dawn of our victory's day.
From the East and the West we are coming,
Forever our banner shall wave,
Defiance we bid to our foemen,
As we march with McClellan the brave.

CHORUS.

As we march with McClellan the brave,
As we march with McClellan the brave:
Defiance we bid to our foemen
As we march with McClellan the brave.

IV.

Rise up in your might, oh, ye patriots!
Fling the banner of faith to the air,
And wherever the fray shall be fiercest,
And success the most doubtful—*be there!*
Be firm in the right, and unflinching,
Determined your country to save
Make the world ring with shouts for the Union,
And hurrah for McClellan the brave.

CHORUS.

Hurrah for McClellan the brave,
Hurrah for McClellan the brave:
Make the world ring with shouts for the Union,
And hurrah for McClellan the brave.

McClellan, the Pride of the Nation.

DEDICATED TO THE KEYSTONE CLUB, PHILADELPHIA.

Air—"*The Red, White, and Blue.*"

McClellan, the pride of the Nation!
Our hearts and our voices unite,
To hail our country's salvation,
And rejoice in the triumph of right.
The people already have spoken,
Proclaimed him the man of their choice!
The rod of the despot is broken,
And ev'ry true heart must rejoice.
Then, hurrah for the man of our choice!
Three cheers for the chief of our choice!
The people already have spoken,
McClellan's the man of our choice.

The gloom which so long has hung o'er us,
Will vanish and soon disappear;
And a radiant future before us,
The heart of the nation will cheer.
As of old, ere foul treason assailed it,
The banner of Union shall wave,
The hope of the millions who hailed it,
The flag of the free and the brave.
Hurrah for the free and the brave,
The flag of the free and the brave;
The hope of the millions who hailed it;
The flag of the free and the brave.

With McClellan the Chief of the Nation,
The Union of old he'll restore,
And give us an administration
Of Justice and Honor once more.
The Arch of the Union unbroken,
Its Keystone as firm as of old;
Yes, the people already have spoken,
The triumph of right is foretold.
Then hurrah for the man of our choice!
Three cheers for the Chief of our choice!
The people already have spoken,
McClellan's the man of our choice.

From Kentucky.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The Chicago nominations are well received. Our friends are full of enthusiasm, and confident of success. I think we shall elect McDonald and eight or nine congressmen, and if we do this the state is sure for McClellan by an overwhelming majority."

Getting Hungry.

A gentleman in the far West writes:

"I have not seen a Democratic paper in six months, and I want to see one again."

He incloses two dollars for the Weekly World.

Will some good loyal man tell us what has become of that tempestuous female in a red jacket, that modern Joan of Arc, Anna Dickenson? Why isn't she "spouting" for Abe and Andy?

A Pamphlet containing General McClellan's letter of acceptance and his oration at West Point is having a very wide circulation. A large edition has been printed and copies of it may be obtained at the counter of The World office, price $3 per hundred.

THE GRAND RATIFICATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

at the people, he bases his plan on the consent of one-tenth who have been in the state long enough to vote. And finally, his policy culminates in the declaration to all the world, that "an abandonment of slavery" is a condition of peace. It is said of Mr. Lincoln, even by his own supporters, that he has no fixed purpose or policy. They do him injustice. For two years he has persisted in this policy of a war for emancipation with unyielding tenacity, and he has told the nation in the plainest conceivable modes of expression that his purpose is unalterable.

So much for the acts and proclamations of the President alone. I now call your attention for a moment to the combined action of the President and Congress. A statute enacted by a revolutionary and fanatical *Congress*, approved by the President, has confiscated the entire property of the people of the South engaged in the rebellion, without any arraignment for treason, without any trial such as the Constitution prescribes. By a fundamental provision of the Constitution, no man can be punished for crime unless convicted by a jury before the courts of justice. The President and Congress can put down an armed insurrection, but their combined power cannot punish a single citizen of this country. This act, therefore, treats the people of one-third of the Union as aliens, without a single right under the Constitution, and yet we demand that they shall submit to the Constitution. A Republican Congress has also passed another act, approved by the President, which forever disqualifies all persons from holding office under the government of the United States, unless they take an oath that they have in no manner aided in this rebellion. And such an oath cannot be taken by the people of the South; this, of course, is a disfranchisement of the entire population. This is also a punishment by act of Congress, which cannot be constitutionally inflicted without trial by jury, and conviction for crime. I repeat, Congress and the President can only employ the military power of the nation to put down an armed insurrection. That simple object being accomplished, their mission and their power are ended. Punishment belongs to judges and juries. This is the very palladium of American liberty. And this is the great guaranty which British and American law afford against the unreasonable and passionate vengeance of government.

Now I will ask you to take in at a single glance the measures and policy of a Republican President and party toward the people of the Southern States. (1.) You have an act of Congress confiscating their property for the crime of treason, without arraignment or trial, and in a manner unknown to the Constitution of this country. The confiscation is sweeping, and when carried into effect, if it ever can be by the power and progress of our arms, expels from their homes and residences to beggary, the whole population of the South. (2.) You have another act of Congress which forever disqualifies the southern people from holding office under the government. This is a sweeping disfranchisement, which can only follow a conviction for crime before courts and juries. (3.) By a proclamation of the President, the slaves in the Southern States are declared to be forever free, and the negro race are doubtless intended to take possession of the homes from which their masters are to be expelled. (4.) By the President's amnesty, or plan of reconstruction, the government's constitutions and laws of eleven states of the Union are to be overthrown, and new constitutions and laws are to be forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. Under these new governments, all persons who refuse to take a degrading oath to support the proclamation of emancipation, are deprived not only of the right of suffrage, but of all other protection and rights as citizens of the states, or of the United States. This plan is being extended and enforced wherever we get a military foothold in the rebellious states. This is the Republican mode of restoring Union and peace to this country.

Now, fellow-citizens, the Republican party lays it down in all its platforms, its orators, its presses, and say that the rebels must submit unconditionally, must lay down their arms if they want peace. One of their leaders, and one to whom more than any other the party is indebted for its ideas, said, the other night, if the country wants peace, let the rebels stop fighting. Yes, this sounds well. But will the rebels listen to your soothing advice, and stop fighting? Let us see. It may reasonably be supposed that with 200,000 trained soldiers, with the means which I know they possess of raising 200,000 more; with a country yet to be defended, nearly as large as the half of Europe, before laying down their arms and submitting to their conquerors, they will look at the situation and make some calculation as to results. If they do as the Republicans ask them to do, what then? Slaves are emancipated, their property is confiscated, they are houseless and homeless, they are stripped of all the rights of citizenship, they are degraded below the level of their own negroes, their state governments, constitutions, and laws are wrested from their hands, while a miserable minority of one-tenth, composed of returned refugees, sutlers, and camp-followers, and sustained by the bayonets of the Union, will be allowed to govern them as serfs and slaves. With these consequences, necessarily flowing from the acts and measures of the administration, will they lay down their arms? Will you be able, Republicans, to put down this rebellion? And when will you put it down?

Such is Republican policy for the future government of this country, and for bringing back the blessings of Union and peace. Did madness and folly ever rise to more astounding heights. Let me say to these revolutionary fanatics, let me say to the tyrant at Washington, that the thunder of war, that battles and sieges may be persuasive arguments to invite a people to submit to the mild and merciful authority of the Constitution. But such arguments will never bring them to your feet in the dust of humiliation—will never submit to your absolute will to degradation and misery eight millions of people of our own race and kindred. Let me appeal to intelligent men. These eight millions of southern people are citizens, not only of their own states, but also citizens of the United States, with all the rights of citizenship, until deprived of these rights by indictment and trial in the civil courts. But the measures of your government regards them as aliens and foreigners, without a single right under the Constitution of the United States. How can the southern states be restored to the Union? Can a union of states exist at all, unless they are inhabited by a citizen population, with the rights which citizenship confers? Can North Carolina, can Georgia, be a member of this Union of co-equal states, unless her people are equal in dignity and privilege with the people of Massachusetts and New-York? I tell you, it is in vain to talk of submission to a policy, the very foundation of which is universal proscription and disfranchisement.

And I do not hesitate to say that the people of the South never ought to submit to such a policy. It is at this moment the unspeakable misfortune of the country to be placed in the wrong by the lawless and unconstitutional measures adopted by its own government under the administration of an innocent and fanatical President, himself the tool of the worst men of the worst party that ever rose to power in any nation. I do not hesitate to declare that a war for the objects admitted and avowed by the Republican party and its chief never ought to succeed; and I know it never can succeed while an arm can be raised to defend the most sacred rights or to repel an invasion which has no sanction in human or Divine law. The conscience of this nation has been too long misled by false teachers and guides. I blush for the ministers of a peaceful and holy religion when I know that many of them desecrate their pulpits by preaching a crusade against their fellow-men. To afford them the opportunity for these wicked harangues we have a monthly thanksgiving or fast, proclaimed by the presidential candidate at Washington. We shall have another shortly before the November election.

I need not tell you, fellow-citizens, that totally opposite are the policy of the Democratic party and its noble candidate. While we insist on the federal union of the states we know what that means. We know it means a union of states with equal sovereignty, dignity and rights. Such was the union made by our fathers. Such is the union to which we pledge "unswerving fidelity." And while insisting on this union we interpose no barriers in the way of its restoration. On the contrary we propose to remove the difficulties which a wrong-headed and misguided policy renders restoration impossible until that policy is removed. If the nation is to be saved, a new administration must be placed in power—an administration which if in one hand it wields the thunder of war, in the other holds out the olive branch of peace. Instead of repelling millions of people from the embraces of the union, instead of uniting them in a defence of rights dear to every human heart, a defence even sustained by the terrible and unconquerable energies of despair, the country needs an administration which will smooth the way for their return, and which while insisting on the constitution will give to them all its guarantees, all its protection.

Fellow citizens, we have a noble work before us, the redemption of a ruined country. There are injustice and wrong; there is war, eternal, desolating and exhausting war in the policy against which we protest. There are bright pledges of peace, of a Union saved and restored, in the better and nobler principles which we profess and in the candidates which we present. May God in His infinite mercy turn the hearts of the wicked into the ways of the just, and save our country from the folly and fanaticism which have brought upon us such unspeakable desolation, and threatens to plunge the institutions of our country into the abyss of anarchy and destruction. (Great cheering.)

George Washington vs. Abraham Lincoln.

[From Washington's Farewell Address.]

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its (the Constitution's) principles, *however specious the pretext.* One method of assault may be to effect in the *forms* of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to *undermine* what cannot be *directly* overthrown. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of *all* departments in *one*, and thus to create, whatever the *form* of the real government, A REAL DESPOTISM. A just estimate of that *love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart,* is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION; for though this in *one* instance *may* be the instrument of good, IT IS THE CUSTOMARY WEAPON BY WHICH FREE GOVERNMENTS ARE DESTROYED. *The president must* ALWAYS *greatly overbalance* IN PERMANENT EVIL *any partial or transient benefit which it can at any time yield.*

[From Lincoln's Letter to Col. Hodges.]

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. * * * * I took the oath that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. * * * * * I feel that measures *otherwise unconstitutional* might become lawful by becoming indispensable (Lincoln being judge) to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the Nation. RIGHT OR WRONG I ASSUMED THIS GROUND AND NOW AVOW IT! * * * I claim not to have controlled events *but confess plainly that events have controlled me.*

Reader, whether you be Democratic or Republican, whom do you choose as a political teacher George Washington or Abraham Lincoln?

United States in Account Current With Abraham Lincoln, 1861-64.

Dr.	Cr.
Half a million of men killed and maimed.	Half a million slaves transformed to vagabonds.
Five thousand million dollars spent and destroyed.	Swarms of contractors enriched.
The Monroe doctrine abandoned.	Shoddy blazing with diamonds.
Our foreign commerce swept from the seas.	
The value of a dollar reduced to forty cents.	
The cost of living doubled.	
The breach between North and South widened.	
Taxes increased five fold.	
Habeas corpus suspended.	
Personal freedom strangled.	
Liberty of the press trampled upon.	
The Constitution abrogated.	
The dignity of the government lost.	
Elections carried by terrorism.	

Lincoln's Mistakes.

[From the Jefferson County Union.]

The abolitionists have added a new word to their vocabulary of euphemisms. We had heard that a mob demonstrating against Democratic newspaper establishments was a "mere ebullition of patriotic feeling," that a negro slave is an "American citizen of African descent;" that a house of ill-fame was a "Treasury Department." We are now informed that great crimes committed by a *loyal* President are to be termed—mistakes. They say he may "have made mistakes, but then all human judgment is fallible." When *Lincoln*, after swearing to support the constitution, formed and erected a new state within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia without her consent, he was not guilty of perjury and usurpation, he only made a mistake!

When he arrested, imprisoned, and exiled citizens without process of law—when he deliberately and repeatedly, and in utter disregard and contempt of respectful protest and remonstrance, struck down the oldest and most sacred safeguards of liberty, he was not guilty of perjury, usurpation, and treason—oh, no! he only made a mistake!

His friends are compelled to interpose the plea of idiocy. He didn't know any better they say, so the American people must excuse him.

When he announced his determination not to pause in this bloody war or receive propositions or commissioners from the southerners unless they would first agree to abandon slavery, he made the greatest political mistake of his life.

When the Baltimore Convention, by approving of all his acts, said he had made no mistakes, they made a mistake.

The people who voted for Lincoln in 1860 made a great *mistake*, but they have discovered their *mistake* and no chicanery or "picayune arguments" can induce them to repeat the mistake this fall.

We may next expect to hear that the highwayman, who waylays you in some lonely place, puts a bullet through your heart and relieves you of your watch and greenbacks, has not committed murder and robbery, not at all. He may have made a *mistake*, but then all human judgment is fallible.

A True Indictment.

The Jefferson county *Union* tells a great deal of truth about Lincoln in the following brief article:

Fearing that if he conducted the war according to the Crittenden Resolution, to which the whole country assented, the rebels would cease resistance, and by returning their representatives to Congress vote down his abolition tools, restore the Union, and destroy his sectional party, he violated that pledge, turned the war into a crusade against slavery, and now refuses to stop the war or even negotiate, unless the South will as a preliminary step, consent to a condition unknown to the Constitution. To make assurance doubly sure, he and his party have enacted laws, and issued proclamations disfranchising every southern citizen, stripping him of all his property, turning his wife and children out to starve, and hanging him by the neck; all this if he submits, and in addition dictating to the Southern States their "institutions" and depriving them of their inalienable and constitutional right of self-government.

Is it at all wonderful that the southerners are united as one man in the conviction that resistance even to death, is better than submission to such a fate? Is there any hope of restoring the Union under such a policy? No! there is none, and it is the intention of the abolition party, with Lincoln at its head, to prevent such restoration. By a well established rule of law, men are held to have intended the necessary consequences of their acts, and judged by that rule, the abolition party intend and are determined to abolish slavery, and exterminate all the white men at the South, and erect a despotism on the ruins of the Constitution, or then, to bring about a dissolution of the Union and a separation of the states into a southern and northern confederacy.

"To Whom It may Concern."

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL, MARCH 4, 1861.

I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no LAWFUL RIGHT to do so, and I have NO INCLINATION to do so. The RIGHT of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

LINCOLN TO THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS, JULY 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Great Criminal Case.

[From the Philadelphia Age, September 8.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *versus* THE ABOLITION PARTY. } Supreme Court of the Ballot-box. — October and November terms, 1864.

Indictment drawn up and presented by the working-men of New-York, representing the "toiling millions" of the United States of America. It is charged against the defendant in this case (the abolition party), that—

It has consigned to untimely deaths five hundred thousand human beings, the great majority of whom were working-men—producers, contributors to the wealth of the nation.

It has arrayed brother against brother, and pitted the father against the son in mortal combat.

It has deluged the land in blood—whitened the fields of the South with the bones of the slain.

It has brought grief and sadness to nearly every fireside.

It has opened up broad avenues for peculation and plunder of the public finances.

It has deranged the currency of the country.

It has enlarged beyond all necessity the public debt.

It has taxed the present generation beyond all precedent, and entailed burthens that will fall with crushing weight upon unborn millions.

It has taken from industrial and productive pursuits over two millions of men.

It has shielded the rich from the clutches of repeated "drafts," by the payment of sums (to them petty and insignificant) to the government; while it has compelled the toiling masses to enlist, for the plain reason that their actual necessities required it for the immediate support of their families.

It has given us shinplasters, green paper and petty postage stamps for the common currency of the country.

It has erected a fluctuating and uncertain standard of value.

It has used the people's money without legal authority in useless and vain attempts to better the condition of the negro, at the expense of the white race.

It has inaugurated schemes to thwart the plans of the Almighty in co-mingling the races.

It has allowed defaulters and defrauding contractors, paymasters, public officers and even private individuals, to swindle the people out of millions of dollars, and has dared to send some of them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality.

It has ignored well established laws of Congress.

It has disregarded the Constitution under plea of "military necessity."

It has taken the edicts of the President as laws of the land which laws they contravened.

It has indemnified public officers from suits at law for damages on account of outrages upon the rights of citizens.

It has arrested good and true men and patriotic citizens without legal authority; dragged them from their homes, friends and families; sent them beyond the limits of the state in which they resided incarcerated them in bastiles, and falsely denounced them as traitors.

It has trampled down the great bulwarks of civil liberty, the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has abolished the writ of *habeas corpus*, a right which no other enlightened government under Heaven would seek even to abridge.

It has set aside our system of trial by jury, and substituted arbitrary power for the laws of the land.

It has declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their legitimate duties.

It has created unnecessary departments to the general government, thus causing more expenses, increased taxes, and heavier burthens for the people.

It has organized new states from the mere fragments of the original; admitted the members from these so-called states to seats as members of Congress.

It has sent its spies and informers through the principle cities and towns to listen to and report the murmerings of the people touching the manner in which the administration is conducting the affairs of the country.

It has regarded opposition to the administration as opposition to the Constitution and government, than which there can be nothing more false.

It has inaugurated a system by which one-tenth of the citizens of a state, instead of a majority, may form a state government.

It has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in the United States mails, because they criticised and opposed the acts of the administration; it has actually suspended their publication, and placed a censorship over the press and the telegraph.

It has circulated falsehoods and suppressed the truth.

It has multiplied, to an indefinite extent, the number of subordinate officials, simply to appease the persistent appeals of mere demagogues and political paupers.

It has disregarded the reserved rights of the states.

It has invoked a spirit of mob-law, which has developed itself in the principal cities in the destruction of life and property.

It has destroyed immense amounts of public and private property; imposed on industry burdens too grievous to be borne; enriched the few at the expense of the many; overflowed our hospitals with disabled men; and crowded our streets with life-long cripples.

It has inflamed all the baser passions of the human heart.

It has established national banks in every nook and corner of the land, a system of finance universally repudiated by the people.

It has allowed military officials to interrupt our system of election by ballot.

It has intermeddled with the religious institutions of the country.

It has attempted to disgrace the representatives of the people in Congress for daring to express their honest sentiments in regard to the war and its consequences.

It has scoffed at every proposition submitted to Congress for an honorable settlement of our national troubles, and stigmatized all peace propositions as "dishonorable."

It has declined to restore the Union unless the southern states will abandon slavery, thus making the will of the President, instead of the Constitution, the law of the land.

In a word, having filled half a million of graves, and filled the country with millions of widows and orphans, it now refuses to make peace or restore the Union until white men and negroes are reduced to a common level—until our heretofore proud white republic shall become a disgusting mess of mongrels and hybrids.

The Soldiers for McClellan.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

We are always gratified by any attention paid us, but last evening we received an unusual compliment. About half-past 7 o'clock, a long file of soldiers, some on crutches, some supported by their companions, and all from our military hospitals, stopped in front of our office and gave us most vociferous cheers. They then cheered McClellan and the Democratic ticket, and in a very unmistakable way showed that their hearts were with us in the great contest we are fighting for liberty and right. It was a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The men had been in the hospitals—had heard that their beloved commander was nominated, and determined to support him. Last evening they formed a "Soldiers' McClellan Club" at the Globe Hotel.

[Cor. Atlas and Argus.]

UTICA, Sept. 12 1864.

Editors Atlas and Argus:

Last evening we took a vote in the barracks at this place; there were 77 volunteers in the room, 70 for LITTLE MAC, 6 for Lincoln, 1 refused to state for whom he would vote. Who "Rallies around the Old Flag"? Certainly not Black Republicans.

Yours, &c., VOLUNTEER.

"Traitors, Clear The Track!"

BY WALTER ANONYM.

AIR—"*Scots wha hae*"—

[From the Boston Post.]

Democrats! whom Jackson led,
Whigs! with Webster at your head,
Forward with elastic tread:
Tis a common cause.
Come, united heart and hand,
To redeem our cherished land,
By the noble "Union" stand,
And our sacred Laws.

By that cursed "free-soil" brand,
By those specious lies abroad,
Shout we now, with one accord,
Union! "Little Mac!"
O'er each valley, lake and dell,
Where a Patriot soul doth dwell,
Shall the thrilling chorus swell:
"Traitors, clear the track!"

See! the eagle from his crag
Leaps, to greet the Union flag:
Who would falter now, or lag
At his Country's call?
Up! the time is flying fast:
List McClellan's bugle blast:
Up! restore the glorious past!
Forward, one and all!

By our youthful heroes' graves
Strewn where'er the "Old Flag" waves,
Ne'er shall Abolition knaves
Rule our land again.
Purge the land of every trace
Of the sordid, hireling race;
Every mark and line efface
Of the loathsome stain.

We shall need no "sobriquet"
To excite our ranks to-day;
Peace and glory lead the way,
No more spur we seek.
On our glorious banner see!
Union! Laws! *true Liberty!*
Thirty millions of the free!
"Traitors, clear the track!"

Not the Chieftain from the wars,
Red with blood, and rough with scars,
Not the ghastly son of Mars
Do we honor now:
But the Patriot, brave and bold,
Unbribed and uncontrolled,
With the "Old Flag's" tattered fold
Wreathed around his brow.

Dally not: the hour draws near.
'Tis the time for *faith*—not fear:
Steadily the "Old Ship" steer
Through the stormy rack.
O'er each valley, lake and dell,
Where a Patriot soul doth dwell,
Let the thrilling chorus swell:
"Traitors, clear the track!"

"I hold that Government was made on the WHITE BASIS by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN and their POSTERITY for ever!—S. A. Douglas.

PETROLEUM LANDS AND PETROLEUM OIL. We have frequently adverted to this rapid and wonderfully expanding branch of commercial enterprise, business, manufacture, and commerce. In the very few years which have passed since it was first discovered to have any special merits, it has sprung up from experimental doubt and distrust, both of its merits and value, to be to-day an article of commerce, exchange, merchandise and traffic which has no parallel in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Boston. There is no branch of trade now known which enters more largely into the various avenues of profit and exchange, than does the petroleum of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. The stocks and certificates of these "Petroleum Oil Companies," evidencing any tangible interest in, or in, the numerous associations that are now in operation, are continually sought after and run for, with almost universal anxiety. There are no stocks upon the boards and none offered in those markets that realize to holders such real and valuable advancements and dividends. Three, five, eight, ten, and even twelve per cent. a month are in reality realized and paid upon some of these stocks, and although there are numerous companies in operation and being formed *now*, yet the demand for such investments by capitalists is largely increasing. Capital seeking investment in such associations, and not being accommodated, is at once finding its way to this city; although as yet in its earliest infancy in New-York, the men of means, and the business men, and the man of moderate means everywhere, are now looking daily amongst us for opportunities to invest his money.

From the evidences before us, and the necessary demand, both foreign and home, for this article of use, utility, and necessity, we have undoubted confidence that this article of universal demand will develop with us a spirit of stock investment and exchange. We would call attention to the advertisement of Richards Kingsland, oil land and petroleum stock dealer, 38 Pine street, in another column.

WHEELER & WILSON

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
38 PINE STREET, N. Y.,
Buys and Sells
OIL STOCK AND LAND.
HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
OIL STOCKS.

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS
WILL BE ADVANCED ON ALL STOCKS PURCHASED on or before the first of October, as follows:
Noble Well Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 2 PER CENT.
Maple Shade Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 3 PER CENT.
United States Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 2 PER CENT.
Consolidated Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 1 1-4 PER CENT.
Success Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 2 1-4 PER CENT.
Knickerbocker Petroleum Oil Co., Sept'ber DIVIDEND, 1 PER CENT.
Manhattan Petroleum Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 5 PER CENT.
Buchanan Farm Oil Co., September DIVIDEND, 1 PER CENT.

HEADQUARTERS for CAMPAIGN BADGES.
B. T. HAYWARD, Manufacturing Jeweler,
208 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Agents wanted in every town and city in the Union. I will send an assortment of samples, together with my wholesale illustrated circular, on the receipt of $2. Also agents wanted to attend all the fairs and mass meetings.

NOW READY—THIRTY VARIETIES OF McCLELLAN and PENDLETON Campaign MEDALS, BADGES, and PINS. Send for descriptive Catalogue with prices to agents. Address E. W. HITCHCOCK, 14 Chambers st. N. Y.

A great many side bits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same-sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
15-19.e.tr.th 21 Park Row, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSAL
COG-WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER.
The sale of this popular article offers to good men a lucrative and permanent business. It is not an article of mere taste and luxury, like books, maps, &c., but sells rapidly when they would not. Many men who have been canvassing with these articles and with other Wringers, are now engaged with the UNIVERSAL because it pays the best, is durable, and gives satisfaction to the purchaser.
Notwithstanding the calamities of war with which the country is afflicted, there has never been a time of such unbounded prosperity as the present. Every branch of industry is flourishing to a most astonishing degree. The products of the farm and workshop never brought so high prices; and consequently both the farmer and mechanic have money plentier than ever before. This great market for the products of industry, while help is so scarce, creates an unusual demand for labor-saving machinery, and none are more generally appreciated than the U. C. W.
Competing WRINGERS have been scattered here and there, and some families arguing that the cheapest was the best, have bought them. The test of time, however, shows their inferiority. The U. C. W., with COG WHEELS, will outlast a dozen with the smaller rolls, and experience shows that "The Best is the Cheapest" in the end. The recent failure of a poor WRINGER greatly helps the sale of a good one in its place.
We are happy to add that never was our progress more satisfactory and rapid than now. The sales last year were 13,818, and at the beginning of this year 100,000 was the estimate for 1864, but this number will be greatly exceeded, as the sales for the past six months have reached 54,211, over 1,000 having been sold in a single day. Our manufacturing facilities have been so increased that we can now produce a daily supply of 600 if needed.
The sizes usually sold for family use are Nos. 1, $14; 1½, $12; and 2, $10. These have our PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR, and are warranted. They are sufficiently large to pass any articles ever washed in the family.
On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. FREE OF EXPENSE.
To each canvasser certain territory is assigned, and
EXCLUSIVE SALE GIVEN
WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE PATENT RIGHT.
In many places the Wringer is already being sold, but wherever it is not, the field will be given to the first responsible applicant.
For further information circulars, &c. address
R. C. BROWNING, Agent,
9t 347 *Broadway, New-York.*

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR.
This superb preparation for the growth and beauty of the hair, has now been some years before the public and has acquired a solid reputation as a remedy and preventive of the numerous diseases that attack the hair and scalp, such as hair falling out or turning grey, accumulation of dandruff, and keeping the scalp in a healthy condition. It is also highly useful to ward off the nervous headache which distressing malady often finds its seat in the roots of the hair. Accompanying the tonic, which is composed wholly of flowers, roots and herbs, is the dressing, which, from its refreshing fragrance and beautifying effect, forms the most desirable article for the ladies toilet. In a word, the proprietors of "Kendall's Amboline" guarantee it to be a genuine preparation, and only ask its use to verify their assertions. It is manufactured only by Messrs. WARING & CO; No. 39 Dey street, New-York, and sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canadas. 9t

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on watches have greatly enhanced the cost of those of foreign manufacture, and it is now impossible to purchase a good Watch of English or Swiss make except at a very extravagant price. For the same cause the cheapest qualities of foreign make, the worthless Anerse and Lepines which flood the country, have nearly risen to the price at which the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY furnish their well-known "Wm. Ellery Watch"—a watch of the most substantial manufacture, and so accurate and durable time-keeper.
Our high-priced watches are relatively still cheaper. We have advanced the prices of our finer movements but about 25 per cent. since the war began, while foreign watches of the same grade cost three and a half times their ante-war prices.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
1-9 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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THE FINEST MILITARY PORTRAIT
(STEEL ENGRAVING)
OF
MAJOR-GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN
YET PUBLISHED.
It is from a photograph furnished by his family, and is pronounced by them perfect.
PRICES TO CLUBS AND OTHERS.

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Plate paper 19x24 inches:		Plate paper 8x10 inches:	
Single copy	$1.00	Single copy	25 cents.
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These are splendid portraits, altogether superior to any other, and should be in the hands of all the general's friends. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price. Address—C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, 594 & 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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For Country Merchants always on hand at
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PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE WORLD,

An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper,

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New York Weekly Argus has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper. It addresses more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least HALF A MILLION readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that, to accomplish this end, no means are so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial center in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

THE MARKET REPORTS of THE WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the CATTLE MARKETS, and the general and country PRODUCE MARKETS, MONEY MARKET in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. THE WORLD has also a special department devoted to AGRICULTURE, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper for the FARMERS and MECHANICS of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot-box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AND ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South or insiduously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partizans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

To the lawless acts of the administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, to illegal proclamations, its abrogation of state and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of CIVIL and PERSONAL LIBERTY, it will constantly uphold the letter and the spirit of our supreme law and the advocacy of sound doctrine until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues are twice the size of this sheet.

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Five " "	12 00
Ten " "	22 50

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Clubs of 20 and over can have the address put on each paper for an additional charge of 10 cents each.

For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter-up of the club.

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